

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 9

CHANGED ITS PURPOSE.

The Continental Land and Cattle Company, of Collingsworth County, Texas, has changed its purpose from that of a land company to a stock raising, ranching and buying company. It will have offices at Denver, Col., and Dallas, Tex.

BEEF GRADES AND PRICES LOWER.

Now that the run of grassers and half-finished range cattle has been established, the general prices of cattle have dropped a bit and fit the class of stock now coming in the market. Prime beeves are still very high. There are very few of them.

THE RUN OF STOCK SETS IN.

The 200 cars of beeves and the two train-loads of sheep which left Dickinson, N. D., for Chicago last week, indicate that the southern movement of Northern abattoir stock has set in. The above shipments were valued at \$400,000. The run from that section has just commenced in earnest.

IMPORTANT FERTILIZER DEAL.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company has purchased the entire plant and good will of the Kennesaw Guano Company, at Atlanta, Ga. This leaves but five Georgia fertilizer plants that are not absorbed. Two of these are the Armour and Swift factories, on the outskirts of Atlanta. The three others are: Dan McCarthy Brothers, Maddox-Rucker Company and the Marietta Company.

A BIG MEXICAN PACKING PLANT.

Charles A. Mallory, of the Mallory-Zimmerman Company, Judge Holmes (both of Chicago) and Judge Levi McGee, of Rapid City, S. D., came back from Mexico on Monday. They had been there to attend to the letting of contracts for the big packing house to be built there for the Mexican trade and for the Southwestern United States. The work will begin immediately, the contract for the first building being let to a Chicago concern for \$500,000. The site of the plant is about 300 miles west of the City of Mexico. A refrigerating plant and a line of refrigerating cars will be built. Mexican cattle chiefly will be slaughtered.

ASK FOR REVIVAL OF RESTRICTIONS.

The Scotch societies are taking up the question of the British restrictions against Canadian cattle. The following resolution, introduced by the secretary of the Scott section of the co-operative union created a deal of discussion:

That this conference of representatives from co-operative societies in the city and suburbs of Glasgow are of opinion that the restrictions imposed upon the importation of healthy Canadian store cattle are unnecessary and oppressive, demands their removal, and instructs the council of the conference to cooperate with other bodies working for this object.

The Scotch farmers, however, take the opposite view, and the eaters side with the union.

IMPORTANT CONTRACT ORDERS.

The Burt Manufacturing Company, of Akron, O., has just had placed with it the following important orders:

An order from the United States Government for two Cross oil filters for use on one of the new torpedo boats, and also two filters for the navy yard at Bremerton, Wash.

The American Steel and Wire Company has placed an order for two large Burt exhaust heads and a 200-gallon Cross oil filter for their works at Cleveland, O. The Burt company announces that this is the twenty-ninth order for oil filters which they have received from this concern.

A HAMMOND PLANT ERROR CORRECTED

In its issue of Aug. 23d The National Provisioner said:

"It is generally accepted that the big new Hammond house of Chicago will be finished as a cold storage house and be so used by the Armour Company."

The National Provisioner now learns upon the highest authority in this connection that the new Hammond plant in Chicago will be completed and operated by the Hammond Company, as originally intended, and that the business now being done in the Hammond, Ind., plant will be transferred to that point as soon as the house is ready for operation.

The item came in at the last minute from a usually accurate inside source just as the

BRITAIN'S MEAT SHORTAGE.

Great Britain is working up a meat shortage at the weekly rate of 3,463 less cattle, 4,232 less sheep and 1,167 less hogs than were available for the food supply this time last year. The seven months' deficiency for 1902 already tots up to 126,979 carcasses of mutton, 35,023 fresh hog carcasses and 103,955 carcasses of beef. There seems to be no prospect of overcoming or even checking this shortage. Prices have naturally risen as a result.

WESTERN PORK PACKING.

Special reports to the Cincinnati Price Current show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at under-mentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

	March 1 to Aug. 20, 1902.	1901.
Chicago	2,935,000	3,040,000
Kansas City	850,000	1,715,000
Omaha	995,000	1,145,000
St. Louis	485,000	815,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	737,000	967,000
Indianapolis	422,000	558,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	68,000	142,000
Cudahy, Wis.	113,000	185,000
Cincinnati	189,000	244,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	182,000	262,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa..	181,500	222,000
Sioux City, Iowa....	417,000	362,000
St. Paul, Minn.	265,000	237,000
Louisville, Ky.	105,000	160,000
Cleveland, Ohio	190,000	220,000
Detroit, Mich.	120,000	120,000
Wichita, Kan.	41,000	122,000
Nebraska City, Neb.	102,500	118,500
Bloomington, Ill.	37,000	48,500
Above and all other..	8,870,000	11,110,000

forms were going to press and there was no time for verification.

The National Provisioner shaded the definite statement into a generally accepted rumor and this paper is very glad to give flat contradiction to the truthfulness of the report. In these days of "wars and rumors of wars" the above incident shows how carefully even the best tip has to be weighed and how little there may be in the best accredited story from any one but the principals themselves. In the above Hammond item the principals couldn't be reached, the time being evening. We are pleased to note that the item is wide of the fact and that the Hammond Company will remain, as of old, in the packing trade.

CATTLE HUNTING CANADA GRASS.

A dispatch from Amarillo, N. M., says that the Littlefield Cattle Company, of the Pecos Valley, will move their herd of 50,000 Hereford cattle to the Canadian Northwest, where 1,000,000 acres of grazing lands have been rented at 2 cents per acre per annum for twenty years. The company will put up 300 miles of barbed wire fence at a cost of \$50 per mile, and begin moving its big herd next spring.

ONLY A THIRD AS MANY SHEEP.

The latest reports from Australia state that only about 25,000,000 sheep will be fit for shearing this year in New South Wales and Queensland, instead of 60,000,000 about six years ago and 40,000,000 two years ago. The shearing trouble is faced also with a threatened strike as wide reaching as that of 1891. This will affect the wool trade to a considerable extent. The shearers and run owners are still parleying.

WHAT A BIG PLANT IS AND HANDLES.

When completed Swift & Company's new plant at Fort Worth, Texas, will handle weekly 90 cars of hogs, 75 cars of sheep, 150 cars of cattle, use 36 cars of coal, 12 cars of fuel oil, 12 cars of miscellaneous supplies, 4 cars of salt, 4 of box lumber and 3 cars of cooperage. It will take 700 cars of brick, 600 cars of lumber, 120 cars of cast iron, 45 cars of cement, 25 cars of structural iron and 40 of machinery to build the plant.

CANADA OBJECTS TO THE EMBARGO.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian Premier, holds out the hope to the Dominion stockmen that when the British Parliament reassembles in October the embargo against Canadian cattle will be removed. Negotiations to that end are now pending. It is estimated that this embargo of about \$5 per head has cost Canada \$6,500,000 already this year. The Dominion cattlemen also object to the protection to English cattle in army contracts.

BIG CATTLE SHIPMENT.

What is said to be the largest shipment of cattle ever taken across the Atlantic left on the steamship Norseman, of the Dominion Line. In all there were 1,179 head of cattle and 1,398 sheep. This, according to Dr. F. W. Huntington, cattle inspector of the port, breaks all records for cattle shipments from the New World to the Old. It will take eighteen car-loads of hay and grain to feed the cattle during the ten days' passage to Liverpool.

CREMATORI FOR CITY GARBAGE.

The Brooklyn Asbestos Paper Company has begun the building of a crematory to consume the garbage of Brooklyn. The site is at 20-40 Classon avenue. This crematory will not be of any expense to the city. In regard to it, the gentleman in charge of the work said:

"The heat will generate steam for manufacturing purposes. The refuse will be assorted. The paper and rags will be sent to our mills and manufactured into wrapping paper. The incinerator will be a complete consumer."

ARGENTINE CATTLE TROUBLES.

In regard to the Argentine cattle trade restrictions of Great Britain, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Hanbury, in a letter to Sir John Wilcox, M. P., says:

"I am doing my best to get the Argentine authorities to make such regulations for preventing the reintroduction of disease into their country as will not only enable me to open our ports to their cattle, but will also afford security for a steady and permanent trade. I hope an arrangement to that effect will soon be come to."

A PROSPEROUS INDUSTRY.

According to statistics compiled by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, the livestock and agricultural industry of this country has vastly increased. The number of farms increased from 1,440,073 in 1850 to 5,739,657 in 1900, the value of farms and farm property from four billion dollars in 1850 to 20 billions in 1900, and the value of their product, which was not measured until 1870, grew from \$1,958,000,000 in that year to \$3,764,000,000 in 1900. The value of farm animals increased from \$544,000,000 in 1850 to \$2,981,000,000 in 1900.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Memberships have \$350 bid; held at \$400. New Members: Benj. W. Appleton, Adolph de Barros J. P. Andre Mottu; Sieg. Tynberg, Jr., William M. Wilcox, T. S. Young.

Visitors: George W. Day, Los Angeles; G. B. Stone, J. M. Owen, Oklahoma City; M. L. Root, W. A. Johns, E. F. Robbins, Moses Greenwald, Chicago; James F. Bell, Minneapolis; E. D. Evans, Indianapolis; G. D. Balch, Detroit; A. E. Muth, Cincinnati.

The Exchange will be closed Saturday and Monday, over the labor holiday. The Chicago Board of Trade will be open on Saturday, closing Monday only.

Frederick J. Neming, proposed for membership.

Visitors: J. T. Milliken, St. Louis; C. E. Burns, Detroit; W. W. Groos, Chicago; Thos. Findley, Toronto; D. C. Sullivan, N. J. Barr, Philadelphia.

AS A CABINET MEMBER SEES BEEF

Hon. James Wilson, the Secretary of Agriculture, has just returned from an extended trip through the West, visiting the corn and stock belts. In regard to the matter of cheaper beef, he says: "If frost holds off for another month beef will be cheaper by the holidays." The Secretary bases his prognostication on the fact that there was but two-thirds of a corn crop last year, and the farmers did not have enough corn to feed their cattle.

"The cause for the increase in beef prices was natural," says Mr. Wilson, "and beef will be made cheaper also by natural causes. We have an enormous corn crop in the West, and if the frost holds off until about September 20 the most of the crop will mature. The farmers will have plenty of corn, and it will not be worth so much as it has been. They will begin to feed it to the cattle at once, and by the holidays there will be plenty of fat cattle ready for the market to make cheaper fresh beef. I think we can safely predict cheaper beef for the Christmas dinner to those who prefer roast beef to roast turkey."

CONSOLIMERGERBINE**A PIPE DREAM.**

Our Chicago genius has condensed the present packinghouse rumor atmosphere into a CONSOLIMERGERBINE. When John Silberhorn heard about it he said: "They dassent do no such thing without my consent. Nossir! Why, there wouldn't be no one to buck but Henry J. Seiter, and Hess Bros."

He says he'll not be relegated to the bleachers, be pushed onto the Chipinski end of it, nor go to the extreme rear and be seated. He'll be right in the United States Packing Company or cut ice with the opposish.

John said that he dreamed that he slept in a Chinese laundry, and as his pipe seance came on he saw Swift president of all the banks, cattle and packing houses in the world; Cudahy, general manager, and Morris, treasurer. Then he yelled: "They dassent do it 'thout me!" and woke himself up. Since then he has changed his throat wash.

KANSAS CORN AND HOGS.

J. C. Dold, of the Jacob Dold Packing Company, went over to Wichita, Kan., from Kansas City to inspect the company's new plant, which is just getting ready for killing hogs. When seen he said:

"Well, now, how could I help liking it? It is the most complete packing house of its size I have ever seen. I am more than pleased, and when a few more finishing touches are put on and the hogs begin to come, we will be ready for business."

"I looked at the corn while coming here on the cars. From Argentine to Wichita is corn, and corn, and corn. I have never seen anything like it. I wrote to our people at Buffalo to-day, and I have always thought I had a fair command of language, but I could not find words to express my idea of this corn crop. Kansas is certainly a wonderful State."

"The farmers of Kansas know how to raise corn, and when I try to think of the wealth that all this corn turned into hogs will make, I just stop. It is too great to contemplate."

"I do not expect, however, that the price of beef will go down to where it was several years ago. While there has been a considerable increase in the number of cattle raised in the country during the last ten years, as shown by the last census, the demand has increased in greater ratio than the supply. During the era of prosperity the workingmen of the country became accustomed to the use of beef. Now they demand the best of the meats. Beef has superseded pork and mutton with the laboring classes. The consumption of beef has been greater in its increase than that of any other meat product."

"There is another reason for keeping the price of beef higher than it was several years ago. That is the increased demand from Europe. There has been drought in Australia. That will cut down the exportation of frozen meat from that country to Europe. There will be an increased demand for American beef. But the prices will be lower than they have been for the last several months."

BUILDING AND IMPROVING COTTON OIL MILLS.

C. O. Phillips, of New York, chief engineer of the American Cotton Oil Company, while in New Orleans, La., last week, during an interview said:

"To my knowledge there are fully 120 cottonseed oil mills now in course of construction in the various cotton States. This is not counting old mills that are being rebuilt or repaired, but entirely new mills in course of actual construction."

"A new mill is now being built in Torras, La., and another in Houston, Texas, while various improvements are being made in the old mills, including the extensive plant in Gretna, from which is shipped nearly all the cottonseed oil exported from the United States.

"Yes, rather extensive improvements are being made in Gretna," Mr. Phillips said. "One of them is the construction of a continuous wharf in front of the company's property. It will be 1,500 feet in length, and will considerably improve shipping facilities, as it will be contiguous to the Southern Pacific wharves. In Gretna, you know, we have the largest oil refinery in this country, and a greater part of the foreign shipping is handled from there. Our annual shipments aggregate about 100,000 barrels. This refers only to the foreign trade, and excludes oil shipped to domestic points."

"I have just come in from Texas, where various improvements are also being made. A new mill has just been completed in Houston, and has been operated this season very successfully. It is one of the finest mills in the country, but not so large as the Gretna plant. Its capacity is about 1,000 barrels a day. The capacity of the Gretna plant is between 1,600 and 1,800 barrels a day."

"Nearly all the mills and refineries are now being equipped with oil-burning machinery. Oil burners have been installed in the Gretna plant, and Beaumont oil has been used successfully. The plants in Bunkie, Shreveport, Vidalia, Monroe and Torras will also be made oil burners."

"The new plant at Torras is being constructed at the junction of the Red River and the Mississippi River. The Texas & Pacific has extended its lines on the other side of the

river, paralleling the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley on this side. This extension will open up what is undoubtedly the richest stretch of cotton country in the world. They have so far reached the junction of the rivers. The railroad company has just completed the construction of a bridge across Red River at a cost of a little more than a million dollars, and they will have trains running across in about forty days. This will open up their lines as far as Concordia."

"The ultimate object of the Texas & Pacific is to connect direct with Memphis, and they will run a through service between that city and New Orleans, as the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley does now. That will probably be accomplished within a year."

"Our Torras plant is costing \$150,000. It will be completed by October 1, and will be capacitated for handling 120 tons of cotton seed a day. We think it will be the finest mill in the country. The buildings have already been completed, and the machinery is now being installed. With the Texas & Pacific extensions, the Torras plant will have excellent railroad facilities. Most of the oil from the country plants is shipped to New Orleans."

"From all I have seen and have heard in my trips through the cotton belt, I would judge the cotton crop prospects this year to be excellent. I think the production will amount to between 10,800,000 and 11,000,000 bales. The oil mills in Texas will begin crushing next week. The Louisiana plants will begin about September 15."

Mr. Phillips left last night for Mississippi to inspect the improvements and construction work under way in the company's mills in that State.

COVERING AN ISLAND WITH PLANTS.

The Pittsburg Packing and Provision Company, at Pittsburg, Pa., is beginning the execution of its big plant to cover Herr's Island with what it is claimed will be the largest stock yards in the world outside of Chicago. The total cost of the sheds is put at \$500,000. A permit was granted last week in Allegheny for the first of the gigantic stock sheds, which will cost \$150,000. After this 12 acres more of other sheds and pens will be built, in the

spring. The company, barring the narrow strip of a soap factory site, now owns the whole of Herr's Island, and the whole island will be covered with factories, sheds and stock pens. When it is all finished the East Liberty stock yards will be abandoned. The development is carried on by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK CO.

The N. K. Fairbank Co., through its second vice-president, James B. McMahon, has issued a handsomely bound book styled a business biography of departmental heads and members of the selling staff. Mr. McMahon, for the Fairbank Company, in his introductory remarks, says "that as some limitation was necessary, we have not included the portrait or record of any one who was not connected with the company prior to January 1, 1901, and that, naturally, many valued connections had since been formed." The general remarks by Mr. McMahon, introducing the book, are of a very happy order, and are especially pleasing to the employees of the company.

Mr. McMahon says: "For many years past our business has been conducted on the principle that merit should be the sole basis for recognition and advancement. Throughout every ramification of the business the merit principle has been encouraged and enforced. Every official of the company, from its president down, has been imbued with the wisdom and justice of the merit principle, and no effort or expense has been spared in its practical application."

The book has fully 156 handsome portraits of the indicated official heads; to each portrait a full page is given. A brief business record accompanies it.

The book will have circulation only among the employees of the N. K. Fairbank Co.

OYSTER SHELL FERTILIZERS.

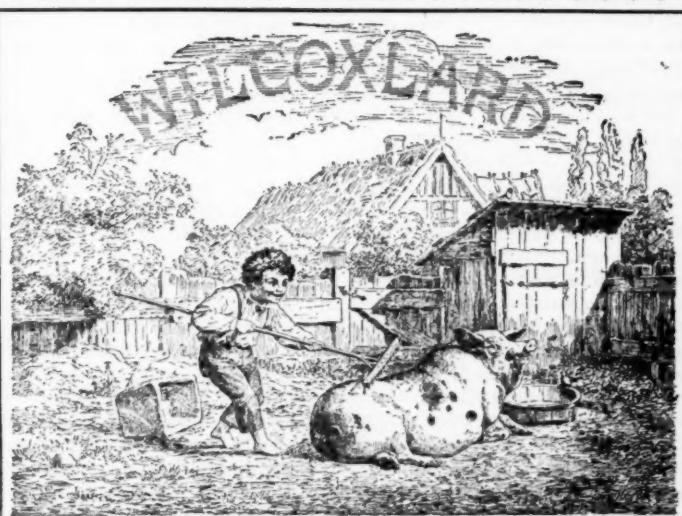
The oyster shell will not go to waste. A company has been organized at Morgan City, La., to turn oyster shells into fertilizer. The plant for that purpose will have a daily capacity of seventy tons.

The W. J. WILCOX Lard and Refining Co.

**New York,
Offices: 27 Beaver Street**

**Refiners of the Celebrated
Wilcox and Globe Brand**

Pure Refined Lard



FLOCKS OF A DESOLATION

By Col. John F. Hobbs.

(Continued from Aug. 16.)

A Pleasant Surprise

Euston is a small unincorporated township. It has two stores, two hotels, two of most everything else, but only one police station, one post and telegraph office and one public school.

I heard at Euston what I never heard in any other place. Mr. McMonnies, the oldest storekeeper in the place, said:

"This place is solid. I don't honestly believe I have \$100 of bad debts on my books."

And he does a business of over \$50,000. Mr. Rockett, who was recently manager of Euston Station, but now a storekeeper in the place and doing, perhaps, as large a trade as his brother-in-law, McMonnies, said that he didn't think he had a dollar of bad debts. But he has not been so long in business. It is nothing to run around with a subscription list for any worthy object and get \$150 in a few hours in Euston. The folk here are neighborly and pull together, and think together and live happily. Euston is a very small place by the side of the Murray River. To say that two stock inspectors, a customs officer, a clerk of petty sessions, and a police magistrate live here sounds like Euston is a big place. Still Euston is a small place. Mr. Stokes is the Victorian Stock Inspector. He lives on the New South Wales side, and spends his Victoria salary in New South Wales, because he can get more for it, and save more out of it than he can by living on the other shore where the high protective duties graze heavily upon his income.

The "Bonded Stores" here are generally taken for the "Lock Up" because the building is such a suspicious looking little red brick one, with the usual rodded windows, and so convenient.

I am stopping at Cunnane's hotel. It is a credit to the town. They don't serve you tanbark for beer, nor flavored sulphuric acid for wines. But the guests sit on the table, spit about the premises and play billiards with their feet. My "boss" also runs the punt. He likewise runs any "cove," too, who doesn't behave himself. Miss Smith runs the intellectual shooting gallery up here. The public school under her guidance is becoming a pleasure to parents who send their bright sons and daughters there. "They git on" as a good mother remarked to me.

The school here is well attended and gives the truant inspector very little trouble or care. The townspeople are justly proud of it.

Lord Jersey, the Governor-General, on a recent visit, praised it. The Court House is an unjust insinuation. It is as neat as a pin, but has no boarders. The sergeant, who is also C. P. S., is a courteous and cultivated gentleman, and rises high above the common genus policeman, though he is a higher species of that family. The postoffice was built in anticipation of what the town is expected to be when the rabbits go away and the sheep come back.

There is no bank here, but the people have a bank account just the same, and write out checks as readily as if the town were full of banks. Euston lives on the traffic done with

outlying stations and the homestead lessees about it.

The crown tenants about here are suffering as much, almost, as are those on the Darling. Mr. A. McGinty is a representative homesteader. He is also partner with Mr. Turner, of the town, in the butchering business.

His lease is a portion of Ki Run, which belonged to the Tooppallung Pastoral Company. The property of this company includes Ki, Mallee Cliffs and Tooppallung squatters. Mr. McGinty pays less than 5c. per acre rent for land on one side of the fence, while Ki pays a very small rent for that on the other side. Neither is back country. The fence between them runs in a direct line to the river. This country is about equal, one (10,000) block with another. This lessee has 8 miles of rabbit fencing, which cost him \$300 per mile, while he has to pay \$500 per year for rabbiting in addition. He has spent \$7,000 in improvements on his lease, and he pays the highest rent of any one.

These runs, it seems, are assessed in a good season and must carry the load right through. The land above lay idle for two or three years before the rent went up. This land carries a sheep to 20 acres.

Mr. Kilpatrick is a neighbor of McGinty's, and he only pays 3½c. rent per acre, but then, much of his country is useless. Mr. Collingwood Soady, who is next to the latter lessee, pays 2½c. per acre, while Mr. Leslie, whose run comes within five miles of Euston, only pays 2c. per acre annually. He has no scrub, but has 9,000 acres of box and gum frontage. Kilpatrick has 10,240 acres. Over 3,000 of this is mallee and porcupine, practically unfit for grazing and requiring 35 to 40 acres to the sheep. McGinty has 5,760 acres, and six months of the year half of it is under water and useless. The last two years he had to shift out of his house to the high sand hills. This land out of flood will average 4½ acres to the sheep "ringed" all the year around, or 8 acres in its natural state.

Kilpatrick's will go 4 acres to the sheep unimproved and 8 acres natural by leaving the 3,000 useless land out of the estimate.

The average carrying capacity of this country right through to the Seventy-Mile Track, which is 170 miles north from Euston, towards Ivanhoe, is from 20 to 40 acres to the sheep.

The Seventy-Mile Track is the main stock route from Hay to Wileannia.

They want a land board at Euston, and they ought to have it. The lessees have to travel 85 miles to the nearest land board. They are sometimes compelled to do this five or six times a year, and every time they wish to apply to ringbark or to do any improvement to Government lands they have to pay a high fee, of as much sometimes as \$10, and then run the risk of having the rents leap up on account of those same improvements. When summoned to Wentworth they have to run out and hunt up a witness and take him along. Each trip is an additional expense, or another tax of about \$50, and he is lucky if that amount

will cover it. I am counting nothing for loss of time and "adjourned hearings."

A Fruitful Oasis.

Just out of Euston Township is the charming homestead of Euston Station. The boundary fence of this freehold property of 25,000 acres runs right up to the township, but the grace of the cleared paddocks add a beauty to the surroundings of the place and prevents some inferior building blotting out the refreshing view of Mr. McMonnies' irrigated garden that "will grow anything," the owner says. A hydraulic pump refreshes the front garden, and lends such a charm to this home by the Murray. Euston Station itself comprises about 58,427 acres. About 25,000 acres of this is freehold, and is the property of the Hon. Wm. F. Taylor, who also owns Prungle (68,780 acres) and Marma (84,920 acres). The two last are worked together, and the three are worked under the general management of Mr. Bertram, with Mr. P. M. Murray as practical manager at Euston itself. Garmpang (200,500 acres), and Manfred (553,000 acres), the joint properties of Messrs. Taylor & Bertram, are also worked under the general management of the first-named properties, with Euston as the headquarters of the lot and the home of Mr. Bertram, a man who couldn't bear a harsh word of himself anywhere if he became the most expert Scotland Yard detective on his own case. And what is said of the big-hearted and honest Bertram is true of Mr. Murray, who modestly calls himself some more modest name than "manager."

These properties carry together about 120,000 sheep, and an average rental of 1½c. per acre per year for the leasehold. The average carrying capacity of the land is 8 acres to one sheep, and the consolidated properties have paid in 1890 and 1891 over \$23,775 for rabbiting, besides the fencing. They have paid that for scalps and skins alone.

Valuing the 120,000 sheep at 60c. per head now, and they will not fetch it, they will sell for \$75,000. So nearly one-third of the value of the sheep has been spent in killing scalped rabbits. I am making no estimate upon the heavy expense of rabbit fencing at \$225 per mile.

In some parts of the Western District the "lignum" bushes, with arsenical paste on them, were used for poisoning the rabbits. The little pests won't take the poison on Euston, so they are using bullock teams to drag these bushes out by the roots, to cut off the source of food for them. This is on the frontages. Euston has a proverb something like this: "You will never get rid of the rabbits until you get rid of the 'lignum' bush."

That is the only way of handicapping the bunnys in the breeding season; nothing seems to stay their grip on the multiplication table.

Wheeling in his chair and giving me a tired look, as if his mind had been down in a wrestle, Mr. Bertram said:

"I would have made a fortune at anything else if I had given it as much thought as I have given the rabbit question. We can deal with them after the country is eaten out, but our lambs will also die for want of food, so it does us no good. There is no profit in standing and staring at a grassless plain with no rabbit nor sheep on it."

"Well, you're right, friend Bertram. What cleans your rabbit off cleans you out of sheep likewise. I feel sad, but tears are too precious to shed in a dry season."

"It's this compound interest business, too, that plays the mischief," remarked the honest Scotchman as his fingers rattled away on the table as if engaged in some mental calculation of how many rabbits one original couple on the Station Eden could set up in twelve months.

"But all the rabbits that are bred before September breed again this season," he said, "so we are right for next year. But we have no new lambs to go on with, and before we get them the old four-legged curse will be prancing before our eyes inviting our shillings to the rabbits."

(To be continued.)

LIVE STOCK IN MADAGASCAR AND THE TRANSVAAL.

Consul John C. Covert writes thus from Lyons, France:

Business men interested in Madagascar state that a profitable cattle trade may soon be opened between that colony and the Transvaal. The southern part of the island is a rich field for raising cattle and is good for little else. The cattle now there, owned by the natives, number from 800,000 to 1,000,000. In Madagascar cattle can be bought for 100 franc (\$19.30) per head, or less, and they will sell in the Transvaal for 350 francs (\$67.50).

It is announced in one of the Paris papers, *Le Temps*, that 6,000 head of cattle were transported from Majunga, Madagascar, to the Transvaal this year at a profit of 600,000 francs (\$115,800). M. Jaussaud tells me that the shorter and better route is from Tulear, the trip from that port being made in three days, some 48 hours less than is needed for the voyage from Majunga. Parties embarking in the business should own a steamer and have capital enough to purchase several thousand head of cattle at once. Many of the native chiefs own as many as 10,000 head of cattle, which they want to sell, and they will know enough to advance their prices whenever appearances indicate the opening of a good market.

A pamphlet issued in June, 1902, by the Transvaal Land Board sets forth the inducements offered to settlers and the special lines of agriculture in which they are expected to engage, but little is said of stock raising.

For stock farming pure and simple 2,000 acres in a good district or 3,000 in one not so good in character is asserted to be the minimum.

APPRAISERS' DECISIONS

J. D. CAMPBELL, EL PASO, TEX.—The merchandise consisted of certain cattle imported from Mexico into the port of El Paso. The question to be decided related to the number of each importation that should have been classified as dutiable at the rate of \$2 per head as being less than one year old, and the number dutiable at the rate of \$3.75 per head, being more than one year old. In protest 52,893-B. out of an importation of 1,048 cattle 44 were entered as being more than one year old, and 820 were classified by the collector as being over one year. The corresponding figures in the other cases were as follows:

Protest.	No.	Imp't'd.	Ent. as over 1 yr.	Classified over 1 yr.
53,078-B.	552	154	306	
53,079-B.	502	97	170	
53,080-B.	1,080	210	510	

It was found that the number of cattle over one year old were: In protest 52,893-B., about 10 per cent, or 105 head; 53,078 B., about 30 per cent, or 166 head; protest 53,079-B., about 20 per cent, or 100 head; 53,080-B., about 20 per cent, or 216 head. The protests were sustained to this extent, and the decision reversed.

WASHINGTON CENSUS.

The United States Census Bureau reports that the number of domestic animals on

Sturtevant Blowers

OF EVERY CONCEIVABLE FORM—FOR EVERY CONCEIVABLE PURPOSE



Although originally designed for use in connection with cupola furnaces and forges, these blowers are adaptable for any purpose where pressure up to 16 ounces per square inch are to be maintained. The shell is of cast iron, the shaft of high-grade steel, carefully finished, and the wheel of thin galvanized steel, mounted on extra strong arms and accurately balanced. The great length and special oiling features of the journal boxes render them practically non-heatable.

Steel plate fans designed for operation at low pressures to provide ventilation, mechanical draft, etc., are built in a complete line of regular and special sizes up to wheels 15 feet in diameter, arranged to be driven by belt, direct connected engine or motor.

**B. F. STURTEVANT CO., BOSTON,
MASS.**
New York. Philadelphia. Chicago. London. 189

Washington farms June 1, 1900, with total values, was as follows: Calves (under 1) 105,130, value \$889,058; steers (1 and under 2) 39,340, value \$698,051; steers (2 and under 3) 24,128, value \$648,161; steers (3 and over) 9,090, value \$330,940; bulls (1 and over) 7,489, value \$269,811; cows and heifers not kept for milk (2 and over) 58,395, value \$1,722,503; lambs (under 1) 371,851, value \$728,640; sheep (ewes, 1 and over) 450,158, value \$1,382,745; sheep (rams and wethers, 1 and over) 98,684, value \$339,544; swine (all ages) 181,535, value \$830,704.

KENTUCKY CENSUS.

The United States Census Bureau reports that the number of domestic animals on Kentucky farms June 1, 1900, with total values, was as follows: Calves (under 1), 250,502, value \$2,480,227; steers (1 and under 2) 141,943, value \$2,851,193; steers (2 and under 3) 107,655, value \$2,326,702; steers (3 and over) 49,580, value \$2,140,220; bulls (1 and over) 12,937, value \$431,512; cows and heifers not kept for milk (2 and over) 51,745, value \$1,359,424; lambs (under 1) 581,185, value \$1,779,651; sheep (ewes, 1 and over) 647,838, value \$2,172,170; sheep (rams and wethers, 1 and over) 68,320, value \$239,384; swine (all ages) 1,054,537, value \$5,176,183.

WANTED**Second Hand**

SOAP CRUSHER	LARD JACKET KETTLE
RENDERING TANK	100-200 gal. capacity
500-1000 gal. capacity	LARD PRESS
HYDRAULIC TANK-	LARD AGITATOR
AGE PRESS	BUFFALO SILENT
FERTILIZER DRYER	CUTTER
TRACKS AND ROLLER	STEAM SUFFER
Track Scales	a. s. f.

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PARTICULARLY THOSE OF THE
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TECHNICALLY CAPABLE; MUST
ALSO HAVE THE ABILITY AND
WILLINGNESS TO SEE PEOPLE AND
DEVELOP BUSINESS. COMMUNI-
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Inquire or address,
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FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS
PROVISIONS.

Chicago stocks estimated 43,000 tcs. lard (decrease of 3,000 tcs.), 37,750 bbls. contract pork (decrease 4,600 bbls.), 17,500,000 lbs. ribs (decrease 3,500,000 lbs.). Market opened to-day lower after the raid and sharp decline of the day before, but almost immediately reacted, and materially advanced, was feverish and fluctuating through the day. Many of the traders are suspicious of the late sharp break in prices, believing it to be largely due with a view to getting a "short" interest; and that sharp reactions at some time in the near future they consider probable, as basing their views on the diminished supplies of hogs in the country, the moderate stocks of the products, the active home consumption, particularly at the South, and the recognized ability of the leading operators to swing the market at their leisure. Besides, it will be a long time before the hog packing is of large enough volume to bear against prices, or effects, other than speculative, can be had from the large corn crop in sight.

COTTONSEED OIL.

Firm: about 50 tanks crude sold at Southeast mills at 23c. for October, 28c. for November, 27½c. for December, New York, as in our review.

TALLOW.

Nominal. Weekly contract deliveries of city, hhds., had to go in Thursday at 6¼c. basis last sale. But it is thought that a sale of 50 hhds. city will be made before the close to-day at 6c.; 6c. is the best bid. At Chicago bidding on city renderers reduced to 6c.

COLLECTING THE COTTONSEED PORT DUES

The National Provisioner has received from Col. Robert Gibson, secretary Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the following letter, a copy of which has been sent all cotton oil mills, etc.:

Dear Sir: In accordance with arrangements made with exporters at our meeting in June last for an official inspector at Galveston, you are authorized and requested to add to and collect on each one of your invoices for cake or meal for export through that port 2c. per ton of 2,000 lbs., and to remit the proceeds to the secretary. See copy of rules adopted at that meeting herewith quoted:

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports from New York to Europe, for the week ending August 23, of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers.	Destination.	Oil-Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Beef Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork.	Lard Tcs. & Pkgs.
Campania,	Liverpool	2714	865	—	—	100	—	250
Tauric,	Liverpool	1487	1167	—	—	—	75	605
Teutonic,	Liverpool	482	1359	70	—	—	742	585
Canadian,	Liverpool	—	150	—	250	—	150	2250
St. Louis,	Southampton	—	2458	—	—	—	250	750
Minnetonka,	London	—	227	1400	100	100	—	50 1950
Exeter City,	Bristol	2475	74	—	25	—	—	1150
Laurentian,	Glasgow	—	141	—	101	25	—	15 —
Columbia,	Glasgow	—	305	—	28	—	75	15 50
Moltke,	Hamburg	—	—	—	—	110	11	265 1800
Ryndam,	Rotterdam	3750	50	—	—	25	—	305 1750
Hohenzollern,	Bremen	—	—	—	—	125	—	—
Vaderland,	Antwerp	750	—	205	—	25	—	—
British Prince,	Antwerp	3158	—	235	—	—	250	3555
Nauplia,	Baltic	—	—	—	—	25	—	120 —
George Fleming,	Baltic	6133	—	—	—	—	—	233
George Fleming,	Bordeaux	1100	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dona Maria,	Azores	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Algeria,	Mediterranean	—	—	—	—	—	50	50
Corfe Castle,	South Africa	—	—	—	—	—	10	70
Totals		18853	3196	7236	1470	504	545	96 2287 15048
Last week		13001	4320	8013	1743	320	451	85 6569 32572
Same time in 1901		11876	9000	9748	3677	375	923	160 7072 45687

**USE THE
"HAM & BEEF"
RETAINER
AND SAVE MONEY**

**THE HAM CASING COMPANY, PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
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This invention is a Casing for boiling Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

mills, and will have him installed in office by the 1st of September.

As requested by a number of our members we are arranging for a general meeting of our association, to be held in Galveston on September 8 next, and trust you will make your arrangements to be present. The members of the Committee on Cotton Oil Mill Insurance Company will explain the plans perfected and adopted for its formation. In this matter every oil mill man in Texas is interested, and we trust you will be sure to be in attendance.

WISCONSIN CENSUS.

The United States Census Bureau reports that the number of domestic animals on Wisconsin farms June 1, 1900, with total values, was as follows: Calves (under 1) 623,343, value \$4,107,904; steers (1 and under 2) 205,798, value \$3,228,364; steers (2 and under 3) 73,319, value \$1,917,616; steers (3 and over) 10,773, value \$412,572; bulls (1 and over) 48,062, value \$1,283,081; cows and heifers not kept for milk (2 and over) 69,094, value \$1,730,773; lambs (under 1) 689,241, value \$1,176,969; sheep (ewes, 1 and over) 918,638, value \$3,048,269; sheep (rams and wethers, 1 and over) 67,574, value \$285,118; swine (all ages) 2,014,631, value \$7,580,423.

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
MONDAY, AUG. 25.			

Chicago	19,000	22,000	26,000
Kansas City	14,000	2,000	8,000
So. Omaha	11,000	3,000	16,000
St. Louis	5,000	2,000	1,500

TUESDAY, AUG. 26.

Chicago	5,500	11,000	18,000
Kansas City	18,000	5,000	3,000
So. Omaha	8,000	3,500	23,000
St. Louis	9,000	3,000	1,500

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 27.

Chicago	17,500	21,000	22,000
Kansas City	19,000	4,000	6,000
So. Omaha	6,500	5,000	9,500
St. Louis	3,500	2,500	3,000

THURSDAY, AUG. 28.

Chicago	8,500	18,000	20,000
Kansas City	8,000	3,000	4,000
So. Omaha	3,600	5,600	4,000
St. Louis	3,000	3,000	2,500

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TRADE GLEANINGS

L. H. Mickel, Franklin, Ind., is building a grease factory.

The M. Hamm fertilizer works at Washington, O., have been destroyed by fire.

The St. Joseph Rendering Works, in the south part of St. Joseph, Mo., have been destroyed by fire.

H. B. Simpson will build the E. H. & J. A. Meadows Company's new fertilizer plant at New Berne, N. C.

Swift & Company will build a large warehouse at Fairbury, Neb., for dressing and handling dressed poultry.

The International Leather Co., Union Trust Building, Cincinnati, O., has been organized, and will build several tanneries.

Fesseler & Neddack's slaughter house at Haywards, Cal., has been destroyed by fire. The loss included 2,000 lbs. of tallow.

The Wisconsin "Leader," published at Eau Claire, Wis., says that a cheese factory will be built near the village of South Range.

The Baltimore "American" states that a large tannery will be erected at once at Fifth and Camden avenues, Marlinton, W. Va.

The United States Leather Company has bought a site at Durbin, W. Va., and will build on it a large tannery and leather plant.

The Ezo Manufacturing Co., of Akron, O., has been incorporated to manufacture scouring soaps, etc. Capital \$50,000. It was chartered at Dover, Del.

The Eagle Sausage Works have bought from Johanna Epting and Fred. Blumenhagen a factory site 107x130 ft. at 460 N. Ashland ave., Chicago, for \$35,000.

Patsy Mann's fertilizer factory on the Washington side of the Potomac river has been closed permanently. The new factory will be established on the Virginia side of the river.

The Riordan Leather Company, of Newark, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000. The incorporators are: Mary E. Riordan, Michael L. Riordan, Catherine Riordan and Daniel J. Riordan, Newark.

The new railroad tariff of 3½c. minimum for 25 miles to be increased gradually to a maximum rate of 16c. per 100 lbs. for 300 miles haulage in Texas, will, it is said, enable a fertilizer plant to be built at Galveston, Tex.

The Conway Pechin Leather Company, of Camden, N. J., is incorporated to manufacture leather. Capital \$125,000. Incorporators: Mason J. Pechin, Philadelphia; Charles W. Carson, Camden, and Spencer Simpson, Camden.

The California-Mexico Land and Cattle Company has been incorporated at Los Angeles, Cal. Capital \$2,000,000; amount subscribed \$500. Directors: C. C. Hunt, H. Chandler, T. H. Silsbee, D. O. Anderson and F. X. Pfaffinger.

Articles of incorporation of the Ashtabula Hide and Leather Company have been filed. Capital \$210,000. Registered office, 243 Washington st., Jersey City, N. J. Incorporators: Le Grand Bouker; Nelson R. Vanderhoff and W. Monde Greene.

The Fred. Hoefer Packing Company, of Oklahoma City, O. T., has changed its name to the Oklahoma Packing Company, increased its capital to \$100,000 and will enlarge its plant. The incorporators of the new company are Robert E. Gardner, A. E. Harp and John B. Stribbling.

NEW STOCK YARDS AND PACKING-HOUSE SCHEME.

The following rumor is floating about Chicago:

"A new packing plant, together with public stock yards, will soon be in operation at Thirtyninth street and West Forty-eighth avenue. The new concern is said to have ample capital behind it, and is preparing to engage in the general packing business. The new company will aim to furnish a market for the cattle interests outside of that open to them at the Union Stock Yards.

"As a basis for the undertaking the plant of the Lufkin Stock Yards and Feeding Company has been acquired, and for the present it will retain its present style of name. In addition, a packing plant is being erected on the ground controlled by the Lufkin Company, which will have a capacity of 1,000 head of cattle a day, with ample plants for increasing its facilities as the business increases.

"The packing plant will be in operation in a few days. The packing plant will be incorporated in Springfield next week. D. I. Lufkin will be the head of the stock yards company and William Hately will direct the operations of the packing plants.

"The Lufkin Company controls and owns 300 acres of land along the drainage canal and adjacent to the Western Indiana Belt Line. It owns its own stock yard and switch track. In addition, it has its own stock cars and rolling stock.

"Allied with the undertaking will be a number of the combination cattle raisers and farmers throughout the country.

"Those behind the various movements were in Chicago on Tuesday and were in consultation with the prime movers in the new packing plants."

While Chicago and the packing house field are big enough for such an enterprise, The National Provisioner can find nothing in it all but a general promotion scheme, which may or may not get further than a small individual venture.

BIG PACKING MOVE IN ARGENTINA.

Cable advices from London state that Edward and William V. Casey, of Buenos Aires, South America, are in England, "organizing a combine of the refrigerating, packing and cattle growing interests of the Argentine Republic." In speaking of the matter, Edward Casey said:

"The United States is at present the world's butcher, but the increasing demands of its own population and the decreasing supply of cattle will eventually force the American packers to devote themselves exclusively to the home market. Then will be the time that Argentina will demonstrate the inexhaustible productiveness of its virgin soil."

"We shall certainly give the Americans a

fight for the profitable British market, which is dependent on North and South American meat during nine months of the year. The chilled meats of Argentina and the United States can be sold in Great Britain at a profit, while the demand constantly exceeds our capacity. When our arrangements are complete we expect to engage an experienced Chicago packer to conduct the business, and particularly to introduce the Chicago method of using every part of the slaughtered animals."

FOWLER OUT OF ADAMS BROS. CO.

The report has been confirmed that Anderson Fowler has resigned as a director of the Adams Brothers' Company, of New York. John B. Wallace has been elected as his successor, and also takes the position as secretary of the company. Mr. Wallace is also secretary of the corporation of Adams & Company.

The \$50,000 cash capital stock of Adams Brothers' Company was paid in, and is now held 50 per cent by Adams & Company and 50 per cent by the Omaha Packing Company.

The management of the company's affairs, which has been very successful, has always been in the hands of the Adams Brothers, although heretofore the Omaha Packing Company had a representation on the board of directors through Mr. Fowler.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ended August 23, 1902, with comparative summary:

	PORK, BARRELS.			
	Nov. 1, 1901,	Aug. 23, 1902.	Aug. 24, 1901.	to August 23, 1902.
U. Kingdom	811	1,898	46,542	
Continent	790	393	24,238	
So. & Cen. Am...	753	247	12,820	
West Indies	823	2,024	40,250	
Br. No. Am. Col.	41	236	3,287	
Other countries...	6	37	1,026	
Totals	3,224	4,835	128,162	

	BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.		
	U. Kingdom	10,557,090	486,552,611
Continent	1,136,829	1,362,549	57,448,714
So. & Cen. Am...	17,375	71,060	5,132,027
West Indies	123,925	127,275	7,064,532
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	3,675	80,389
Other countries...	13,673	3,000	800,250
Totals	10,363,740	12,124,639	557,678,523

	LARD, POUNDS.		
	U. Kingdom	2,787,710	2,804,974
Continent	4,629,870	5,497,202	205,194,983
So. & Cen. Am...	120,870	400,525	15,777,235
West Indies	482,320	478,340	18,916,320
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	17,920	178,014
Other countries...	12,060	94,510	2,164,500
Totals	8,032,830	9,353,491	441,918,945

	RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.		
	Pork, barrels.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
From—			
New York	2,235	3,789,325	3,322,882
Boston	414	8,677,025	754,745
Portland, Me.	250	348,300	402,800
Philadelphia	117	15,000	.....
Baltimore .....	.....	31,205	1,128,636
New Orleans	32	4,800	52,250
Newport News	156	.....	103,520
Montreal .....	.....	2,418,985	2,063,199
Mobile, Ala. ....	.....	78,500	114,750
Totals	3,224	10,363,740	8,032,830

	COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.		
	Nov. 1, 1901,	Nov. 1, 1901,	to to
	Aug. 23, '02.	Aug. 24, '01.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	25,632,400	33,349,200	7,716,800
Bacon & hams, lbs.	557,678,523	665,617,313	107,938,790
Lard, lbs.	441,918,945	496,059,175	54,140,230

August 30, 1902.

The
NATIONAL PROVISIONER
 NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

THE MAN WHO CAUSED HIGH MEAT

The raiser of stockers and feeders is alone responsible for the present high prices of beef and hog products.

Let us see. There are three classes of people engaged in the meat business before the carcass reaches the retail butcher. They are (a) the breeder or raiser of the stockers and feeders, (b) the builder or finisher who buys these range or rough farm stock and feeds them into market condition for the abattoir and (c) the slaughterer, who manufactures the animal into carcass stuff for the food market.

To the feeder and finisher the rough, poor range stock are his raw material. The price he pays for them, the transportation to the feed station and back to the selling market again and the expense of building the thin animal into finished beef, for instance, constitute his cost of production and fix the price plus his profit at which he can sell his purchase to the slaughterer.

The packer buys the finished animal at a price which the cost of profitable production forces upon him. He adds to the meat the expense of manufacture and, upon this basis, invoices it to the branch house for sale to the retailer who then adds to it his margin and expenses. The above series of events in the transit of the meat from the raiser to the consumer fix the basis of the price which the eating public must pay for fresh meats or provisions. It is a sequence of unavoidable expense and must be accepted by the parties named.

The process and cost from the feeder to the consumer is mathematical and mechanical in virtually definite and almost fixed ratios. An animal, beef or hog, of certain size and condition as a feeder will take, practically, a known quantity of feed per pound of his finish weight. This same animal will kill just so much meat in the carcass at a fixed cost for doing so. The butcher must cut and distribute at so much per pound to the consumer. The finisher, when he buys a steer for beef building, can say almost to a certainty what the public will have to pay per pound for the carcass. The table price of beef is, therefore, based primarily upon the first cost of the rough range steer to the feeder and finisher.

What is true of the beef is just as true of sheep or the hog.

The butcher is helpless. It is put up to him by the packer. The packer is helpless. The cost is put up to him by the feeder. The feeder is helpless. The cost is put up to

him by the stock raiser and the seller of stock feed. The fixer of beef and pork prices and the party responsible for the present high prices and meat situation is the livestock farmer. His rough stock is the feeder's first cost, and the first cost in the whole course of the process to the consumer. He is the guilty party who puts the cost up to the table and he is the individual who should be abused and execrated, if vilification is due to any one in the business.

Range cattle—the stocker and feeder class—have advanced in price by fully 40 per cent. over their value five years ago or even two years ago. What reason does the rancher and the livestock farmer offer for this? The beef finisher has to add this 40 per cent. increased cost of his feeders and the 100 per cent increased cost of his corn and other beef building and fattening material to his steer this year. Those two items alone account for the extra price he has to charge the packer this year over that of even two years ago. The packer has this increased cost of his hog or steer to excuse him for the necessarily higher price of their products this year over that of two years ago or further back. But what additional cost this year over that of 1900 or any year since 1897 excuses the raiser of rough livestock for the nearly doubling of the price of his stockers and feeders to the users of them? He has the same ranges. God grew the same grasses for him at the same cost. Divine Providence watered his runs and his stock at the same old price, gratis, and in the same old way. The Great Farmer watched over his herds and his growing conditions the same this year as He did two years ago and the years before that. Even the market conditions of the last three years were considered good enough to pay off carloads of farm and cattle mortgages in Kansas, Missouri, Texas and the general West and Northwest. So the livestock farmer did not have those mortgages and their high interest to carry. Thus, without having his own first cost increased in any way, the livestock farmer has sold his herds at 40 to 50 per cent higher the season of 1901-2 than he did two years before. He now demands from \$5 to \$6.50 per 100 lbs. (5c. to 5½c. per lb.) liveweight for his beef frames from beef feeders for our coming supply of corn fed beef and he is getting his prices because the man who finishes those cattle, or hogs, for that matter, for the packer and the consumer, hopes to buy cheap corn this year and he expects to cover his losses with this and a continued high market for prime cattle and prime carcass stuff.

While all these vicissitudes of market and high priced abattoir stock are and have been troubling the packer and his supplier, the feeder, they have not concerned the range cattle man who has troubled himself alone

with the problem of squeeze. His cost of production has been virtually fixed for years, yet he has managed to prize up his prices fully 40 per cent. on a beef shortage market in the past few years. That rise carried meat up with it until the present state of affairs has been created. What excuse can the rough range stock grower offer for it? There is but one reason to offer. It is this: He held a corner on rough stock; the supply was short, the demand long; he took the situation by the throat, squeezed it and simply made the feeder and the packer disgorge or go without a supply of livestock.

Cattle and hogs—range cattle and hogs—are not perishable goods. If you can't sell them this year they can walk around, grow some more and be driven into the market again next year. Packers must kill something to keep the machinery of the various factories from standing idle and rusting. The feeder can hold off, and he did hold off to a large extent last year. The result is a few finished steers at 8c. to 9c. per pound live weight and herds of half finished cattle at 6½c. to 7c. per pound on the hoof. The run holder has made the public and every one else pay the piper while he raised stock without extra cost. Can you blame him? Does he not deserve his prosperity? He is a shrewd merchant.

◆◆◆

THE MEANING OF THAT RECORD SHIPMENT

The New York "Times" wishes an explanation of the record shipment of 1,179 cattle to England last Saturday from Portland, Me., in view of the alleged shortage of cattle in this country for abattoir purposes. The explanation is simple. England has an embargo against Canadian cattle and an embargo against South American cattle. Australian cattle have died or are too thin for beef from the long drouth. These things have caused England's live beef importations to average 4,000 short per week since January. The English beef market has, therefore, gone very high and will stand a higher relative price for beef cattle than in this country. The Britisher is willing to pay the price for his beef so he gets the cattle. This shipment also shows that beef is selling higher on the other side than on this or the cattle would be slaughtered here instead of there for consumption. Good live beeves are fetching 9½c. per lb. on the hoof in London and the carcasses of such cattle are fetching 14½c. per lb. on the hook. The same beef will not command more than 12½c. in the carcass in this country. England's cattle importations for beef purposes are now over 125,000 head short of the usual annual shipments to that country and the local herds cannot meet the demand as they have already been decimated. England simply must have beef and must pay the higher price to induce cattle shipments. That explains their going. Supply and demand.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

THE COMPOSITION OF FAT IN LIMED HIDES

A number of specimens of limed hides for the preparation of morocco leather have been examined by A. Lidow, who extracted the fatty matters with ether and obtained 11.9 to 18.3 per cent. which is somewhat wide range. On analysis the fat gave the following constants: Specific gravity at 18 deg. C., 0.925; acid value, 8; saponification value, 128; iodine value, 27.5; Hehner value, 95.5 (mixture of the insoluble fatty acids and alcohols), the acid value of the latter being 84. Owing to the wide difference between the saponification value and acid value of the insoluble fatty acids and alcohols, the fat must be assumed to contain a considerable amount of low-molecular fatty acids, insoluble in water, and high-molecular alcohols. The fat is very difficult to saponify, is almost entirely insoluble in alcohol, and is apparently similar to wool fat. The residual matter, on being dried at 130 to 140 deg. C., loses the property of being convertible into glue by boiling with water.—Oil and Colourman's Journal.

ICE AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Prof. Sedgwick, in discussing the relation of the ice supply to human health says:

"While it is true that some bacteria survive exposure to freezing temperatures, such conditions, especially if prolonged, are highly unfavorable to bacterial life. Water tends to purify itself by freezing, but the purification is usually incomplete. A few bacteria may survive even after long exposure to low temperature. Hence too much reliance must not be placed on the purification of water by freezing, especially if the ice is artificially made. The practical lesson is not to mix ice with food or to put it in drinks. A temperature of between 50 degrees and 60 degrees Fahrenheit is sufficiently low to be refreshing, and to obtain this degree of cooling it is sufficient to place vessels containing the food, etc., in ordinary cold storage."

A LEATHER DISCOVERY.

A series of experiments undertaken in a Ballston, N. Y., tannery led to the discovery by F. W. Wartenberger, a German chemist, of a process of tanning leather by the use of chemicals without the use of bark. If this discovery fulfills the expectations of the inventor it will revolutionize the manufacture of leather. A Milwaukee tanner has purchased the right to use the new method for the sum of \$500,000.

AUSTRALIA HELPS TO FEED AFRICA.

During last year Australia exported to South Africa 1,306 cattle, 4,216 sheep, 9 hogs, 19,234 lbs. of bacon, 2,695 lbs. ham, 2,124,000 lbs. frozen beef, 5,580,000 lbs. frozen mutton, 50,000 lbs. frozen pork, \$54,520 worth of frozen poultry and game, 21,266 frozen rabbits, 125,000 lbs. preserved rabbits and 659,000 lbs. of preserved meats, besides over 6,500,000 lbs. of butter, 15,000 lbs. of cheese and 2,100 gross of eggs.

"BURNT ALE" FERTILIZER.

The liquid refuse from the manufacture of Scotch whisky is called "burnt ale." In the Glenlivet district of Scotland this refuse has been very successfully used this year as a soil fertilizer.

INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION.

Now that the classification for the third International Livestock Exposition, to be held at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, has been freely circulated, the management of the exposition would be very glad to hear of any criticisms that might affect the issuance of the final catalogue. Entry blanks are ready to be furnished upon application. The entries for this exposition are to be made direct to the office of the management of the exposition on or before October 15.

The Agricultural College feature of the exposition will be very important this year. The rules, regulations and general conditions can be learned by writing Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa. It is hoped to inaugurate for the 1903 and subsequent expositions the following changes in competitions as between college classes and the other parts of the exposition: "Animals entered by the colleges for competition in their own classes must be bred and owned by the colleges exhibiting, and animals entered by the colleges in the fat division of the exposition as well as in the college classes must have been fed by the students or their instructors whose time is devoted to this line of work."

This year's exposition will undoubtedly be grander than either of its predecessors for the reason that more time has been had to produce and prepare for it. There will undoubtedly be keener competition than has yet taken place, as animals of the very highest quality will be presented for judgment. The foreign attendance this year promises to be much larger, and the interest taken by the authorities throughout the country generally indicates

that the people are more aroused to the value of the exposition as an educator. The railroads recognize the vast improvement that is taking place in the livestock of the country, and will accord to the livestock people low rates and the best facilities to reach the International.

At the time of the next exposition the Pure Bred Live Stock Record Building, with its magnificent agricultural exhibits, will be in full operation. A large number of the associations will have their headquarters in the building, and the meeting rooms and lecture halls will doubtless be occupied by the different associations holding their meeting, and will prove a valuable factor in the exposition. A movement is on foot to establish in this building a gallery of fame, in which will be hung paintings of the men who have accomplished works of interest to the livestock industry, and the animals that are leaders of their type. The eight days of this exposition will contain many surprises to those who attended the former expositions.

Auction sales of pure bred cattle, hogs, sheep and horses during the week of the exposition will contain some of the best animals of two continents. The date for the exposition is November 29 to December 6.

NOTHING WRONG WITH THE MEATS.

Pure Food Commissioner Cope, of Pennsylvania, says as follows in regard to the raids and analyses of samples for unlawful meats in Harrisburg: "There have been no reports of embalmed beef or preserved bologna from any other part of the State."

"There was nothing wrong with the samples submitted by the agent who secured them at Harrisburg meat shops."

"I have heard from Mr. Cochran, the chemist, at West Chester, who analyzed them, and he said they are all right. That ought to make the Harrisburg meat dealers feel pretty good."

DENIES SALE OF STOCK

Vice-President Valentine, of Armour & Co., denies the Armour interests in the St. Paul have been sold to E. H. Harriman or to others. He also denies the rumor that Kansas City packing interests are arranging for an independent stock yard at Kansas City.

"BETTER LOOKING OIL THAN WE BUY."

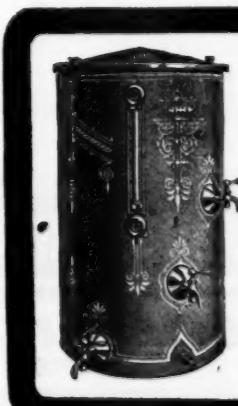
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removes all dirt, grit and other foreign matter from the rankest waste oil; makes it fit for use over and over again. You can see how it "saves 50 per cent. on oil bills." Sold subject to satisfaction.

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Sample and Pamphlet Free.

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NEW REFRIGERATION INSTALLATIONS.

The York Manufacturing Company, of York, Pa., makes a class of ice-making and refrigerating machinery which is always needed and is in demand. The following are some of the company's recent contracts which were filled:

Orange, Tex.

The Orange Light, Ice and Water Works Company are installing a 35-ton ice-making plant, contract for which has been placed with the York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa.

Lexington, Ky.

The Eastern Kentucky Asylum for the Insane is installing a 10-ton refrigerating and ice-making plant in connection with its asylum at this place. The York Manufacturing Company will furnish the machinery required.

Allegheny, Pa.

The Allegheny County Morgue has placed an order with the York Manufacturing Company for one 7½-ton refrigerating plant, to be installed in the new morgue now being erected.

Rock Island, Ill.

The Rock Island Plow Company, of this place, is installing a 20-ton refrigerating plant to cool tempering vats. The contract for same has been placed with the York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa.

Lititz, Pa.

The Ideal Cocoa and Chocolate Company, of this place, is building an addition to its factory, and are installing a 7½-ton refrigerating plant in connection with the new building, and have placed contract with the York Manufacturing Co., York, Pa.

Meridian, Miss.

Kaye Bros., proprietors of the Meridian Ice Company, have placed an order with the York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., for one 50-ton ice-making machine, to be installed in their plant.

Muncie, Ind.

A new ice company has been formed at this place, known as the People's Pure Ice Company. They will erect a 30-ton ice-making plant, to be in operation early next spring. Contract for the machinery has been placed with the York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa.

Washington, D. C.

The Washington Market Company is adding a new 20-ton freezing and distilling system to its plant at this place. The York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., will furnish the necessary machinery.

VILTER MFG. CO. ORDERS

The Vilter Mfg. Co., builders of refrigerating machinery, Corliss engines, brewers' and bottlers' machinery, Milwaukee, Wis., has recently closed contracts with the following parties:

Rustin Ice & Fuel Co., Ruston, La., 2 15-ton refrigerating machines; Monticello Ice Co.,

York Manufacturing Co.

York, Pa.,

Manufacturers of

**ICE MAKING and
REFRIGERATING MACHINERY
and AMMONIA FITTINGS.—**

PIPE COVERINGS STEAM and BRINE

ESTIMATES FURNISHED. CONTRACTS EXECUTED.

Asbestos Paper and Packings. Mineral Wool. Trade Supplied.

ROBERT A. KEASBEY, 83 Warren Street, New York, and 13 Terrace, Buffalo, N. Y.

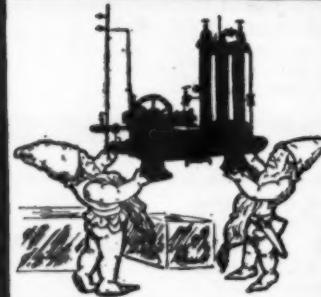
Monticello, Ark., 1 15-ton refrigerating machine; Chartiers Valley Brewing Co., Carnegie, Pa., 1 15-ton ice tank; G. Wildermuth Brewing Co., Pomeroy, O., 1 35-ton refrigerating machine and ice tank; Keokuk Poultry Co., Keokuk, Ia., 1 25-ton refrigerating machine; Monongahela Brewing Co., Clairton, Pa., 1 75-ton refrigerating machine with 25-ton ice plant; Monessen Brewing Co., Monessen, Pa., 1 50-ton refrigerating machine with 15-ton ice plant; Butler Brewing Co., Butler, Pa., 1 75-ton refrigerating machine with 25-ton ice plant; French Market Ice Mfg. Co., of New Orleans, La., 1 80 gross ton ice making plant; City of Pittsburgh, for city farm at Marshallson, Pa., 1 12½-ton refrigerating machine; Henry Rahr's Sons Co., Green Bay, Wis., 1 25-ton refrigerating machine; I. N. Hagan, Uniontown, Pa., 1 2-ton ice making plant; Petoskey Brewing Co., Petos-

key, Mich., two orders for brine piping; Midland Rice Milling Co., Midland, Tex., 17 x42 Corliss engine; Adler & Oberndorf, Chicago, Ill., 16x36 Corliss engine; Estate of Anson Eldred, Milwaukee, Wis., 16x30 Corliss engine; T. J. Gardner, Los Animas, Colo., 10 x15x30, tandem compound Corliss engine; Menasha Paper Co., Menasha, Wis., 16x36 Corliss engine; Menasha Paper Co., for Ladysmith, Wis., 20x42 Corliss engine; Saginaw Valley Traction Co., Saginaw, Mich., 32x60 Corliss engine; Wm. Hollman & Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 8x24 Corliss engine.

A NEW STOCK YARDS.

A stock yard has been opened at Barre, Vt., by M. W. Nelson. It is near the Dewey Column cutting works. The promoter desires to make that a trading center for local livestock.

THE "MIGHTY MIDGET" ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINE



**OCCUPIES LITTLE SPACE
DOES GREAT WORK**

Designed especially for Packing Houses, Hotels, Creameries, Small Refrigerating Plants.

Machines all sizes.

Catalogue on application.

HENRY VOGT MACHINE CO. LOUISVILLE, KY.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

The Monarch Refrigerating Company, Chicago, Ill., will enlarge plant.

The ice plant of C. W. Gugg, Stamford, Tex., was destroyed by fire.

The Nashville Creamery Co., of Nashville, Mich., has been incorporated. Nominal capital \$6,000.

The St. Louis County Electric Company, Clayton, Mo., recently organized, will manufacture ice.

The Borden Condensed Milk Company contemplate putting a condenser factory at Hebron, Colo.

Rush Bros. and Harry Hughes will build a storage plant at Marshfield, Mo. It will cost about \$30,000.

The Centerville Condensed Milk and Creamery Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has been chartered. Capital \$300,000.

It is stated by the Knoxville, Tenn., "Tribune" that northern capitalists will build a \$20,000 ice plant at Fayetteville, in that state.

Swift & Company will build an ice plant at Fairbury, Neb., in connection with their proposed dressed poultry factory at that place.

The Thacker Dairy Stock Company, of Spray, N. C., has been chartered. Capital

\$25,000. Charterers: C. H. Thacker, W. R. Wiker and F. M. Ellett.

The Twin City Ice and Cold Storage Company, of Champaign, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. G. B. Storer is secretary of the company.

The Cuero Creamery Co., of Cuero, Tex., has been chartered with a capital of \$10,000. Incorporators: Walter Reiffert, H. E. Dahlmann, Charles Fischer and others.

The Greenville Creamery Co., of Greenville, N. Y., is incorporated with a capital of \$7,000. Directors: C. W. Rigdon, of Winisink; David Holbrook and S. M. Cuddeback, of Port Jervis.

W. L. Orth, of San Antonio, Tex., has purchased the Yoakum ice factory at Yoakum, Tex., of J. C. Semprez. He will enlarge the capacity of the plant from an 8 to a 20-ton factory.

The Fayetteville, Ark., Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated. Capital \$30,000. Officers: B. B. Redfearn, president; George E. Bryan, vice-president; W. B. Pollard, secretary and treasurer.

The People's Ice and Cold Storage Company, of Columbus, Miss., has been organized with a capital of \$15,000. Incorporators: T. O. Burris, J. T. Wood, J. T. Searey, H. M. Waddell, H. Silberberg, George Lawrence, and others.

Waddell, H. Silberberg, George Lawrence, and others.

The People's Ice and Cold Storage Company, of Jackson, Miss., has been incorporated. Capital \$15,000. Incorporators: T. O. Burris, J. T. Wood, J. T. Searey, H. M. Waddell, H. Silberberg, George Lawrence, R. T. Brownrigg, J. S. Robertson, G. Y. Banks, J. M. Morgan.

The Charleston, W. Va., "Mail" says: "In business circles it is announced that a company has been organized and the necessary capital secured for the erection of a new ice plant in this city, and the work on the enterprise will be commenced in a short time. Names are withheld for the present."

A company has been incorporated to build and conduct a cold storage warehouse at Second st. and Broadway, Oakland, Cal. An ice factory will be built at once for the plant. Incorporators: L. Fisher, Alameda; Herbert G. Glasier, secretary of the Oakland Cream Department; O. G. Newhall, Frederick Kuhule, and C. M. Orr, of Oakland. The company is incorporated at \$75,000.

EACH LOAD ENTITLED TO FREE PASS.

The Missouri State Railroad Commission has, in a test case, ruled that railroads must give a free pass with each load of livestock. A refusal to do so incurs a liability of \$1,000 for each violation of the law. It is believed that the roads will appeal to the Supreme Court. At present the shippers have the advantage.

GIFFORD BROS.

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Ice Elevating
Conveying
Lowering **Machinery**

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Swift's Silver Leaf Lard is America's standard lard.

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NEW YORK and
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PROVISIONS AND LARD

Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Still Unsettled, Feverish Conditions—Occasional Effects From Good Grain Crop Weather—Manipulation, However, Still Prominent—Alternately Stronger and Lower Prices.

The weather over the West this week has been remarkably fine for the wheat crop; in most sections it is, as well, forcing growth of corn. But corn, in any reactions to easier prices it has had has sympathized, in a full degree, with wheat, while the hog products, in their occasional turns to sharply lower prices, have felt more the spasmodic, sagging markets for corn. Yet it may be said that whatever the liberal declines, periodically, in the hog products, and particularly upon Thursday's market, when lard broke sharply, they could have been checked by the leading speculators. There have been "off days" in the hog products this week, upon which there was little exhibition of either a "short" or "long" interest; there was no reason, then, for other than dragging conditions. Then, again, more regular prices would follow before the close of some one day's trading, after a decided declining tendency, in which a few "shorts" had been caught. A squeeze of that order had been noticeable more for pork, yet pork was subsequently lower. The whole position of the market may be regarded as likely to be subjected to violent changes in prices at any time, particularly for the old crop options, with at this writing a bearish pressure.

It is not believed that the "short" interest in September and October deliveries is of a large or general order, yet it may be of sufficient moment to invite at length marked attention. It is hard to suppose that the outsiders would go "short" on these early deliveries in view of the moderate and easily controlled stocks of the products, the reduced packing and the probabilities of less than the usual receipts of hogs through to the beginning of the fall packing, whatever declines in prices at present. Unquestionably, however, there is a material "short" interest in the new crop deliveries, as the outsiders have taken to selling them on the expectations of an enormous corn crop, and no matter how unwilling in most seasons the outsiders are to take the "short" side of any commodity.

The new crop options are not now varying as materially as the old crop deliveries, yet the tendency is lower; they are, however, likely to wake to activity at any time. The outsiders believe that the current prices for the new crop are influenced somewhat by the relatively high values for the near deliveries, and that when the months are reached that the effect from supplies will be to their advantage. This speculative sentiment extends to Europe, and it is said that there is a good deal of "short" interest here over the new crop deliveries. In that condition of affairs it would seem probable that there were some exciting times ahead. There is now little question but that an enormous corn crop is in sight; a few days more of favorable weather will assure an unprecedented corn yield, to be added to, as frost may hold off to October; but radical benefit cannot be had from the corn crop until the new year is well advanced, in supplies of general food

products; therefore, it is more a question for deliveries this side of January, at least as to the extent of hog supplies in the country for the fall packing. We look for somewhat larger supplies of the swine through the fall months than is generally apprehended, because we believe that the farmers have kept their corn for feeding, in the materially better value to them for it in the hogs, and that they have been anxious over their hog supplies on the highly profitable prices prevailing for them. At the same time there can be no great rush of hogs forward this fall, and productions from them could be easily taken care of; therefore that statistical conditions would be in favor of the packers and that prices could be firmly held. Unless hog supplies are large interest of packers would not be materially for lower prices, as they would have less reason for low cost products. It, however, is expected that when the time is reached for a liberal marketing of hogs that the temper will be to get them upon a cheaper basis and that there will be an indisposition to carry high cost products.

A private circular says: "Some of the provision bulls are advancing a theory that the possible merger of the big packing interests in the near future should not be neglected by the speculator. The argument is that if the merger should take place, the man short January product, particularly January pork, might have to look about him to find some one to make the product he had sold for January."

"It looks like a far-fetched theory, yet it is a fact, although every one in the provision pit is confidently assuming there is to be a merger of the big packers, and yet hardly one takes it into consideration in his operations for the deferred months."

The European demands for the products are naturally of a conservative order. Most of the outward movement is in the way of consignment. The home demands are a little better, from most sections, and are especially satisfactory from the South, where higher cotton prices, based upon the reports of a damaged cotton crop, and the expectations in any event of a larger cotton crop than last year makes planters more indifferent over hog products' prices.

In New York there has been little interest on the part of exporters in either pork or lard; the consignments direct from the West to Europe largely satisfy demands there, in the present disposition of other buyers to await more settled conditions. The provincial shippers are very careful buyers of pork. The business in the compounds is fairly active, but an enormous consumption is taking place of them at the current low prices as compared with pure lard. The city cutters feel that they should get strong prices for bellies and meats generally on account of the cost of hogs, but buyers are scarce, therefore there is an unsettled market, for bellies particularly. Sales for the week to present writing: 525 bbls. mess pork at \$18.25@\$19.25; 150 bbls. city family do., at \$20@\$20.50; 400 bbls. short clear at \$19.50@\$21; 250 tcs. Western steam lard on private terms (quoted at \$11.02); 350 tcs. city lard, at \$10.30@\$10.40 (compound lard, \$@8½c.); 400 tcs. Western pickled hams, at 11½@12c.; 35,000 lbs. loose city pickled bellies, at 11½c. for 12 lbs. average and 11¼c. for 14 lbs. average; 8,000 lbs. smoking bellies, at 12@12½c.; 2,500 loose city pickled shoulders, at 8¾@9c.; 3,000 loose city pickled hams, at 11½@12c.

Exports from the Atlantic ports for week: 3,234 bbls. pork, 8,032,830 lbs. lard, 10,563,740 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 4,835 bbls. pork, 9,353,471 lbs. lard, 12,124,639 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—Trading is more in small lots, but it is steady and supplies are kept moderate, therefore prices are held steadily. City extra India mess, tcs., quoted at \$24.50@\$25; barrelled, extra mess, at \$12.50@\$13; packet, at \$15; family, at \$16.

HIDES AND SKINS

Weekly Review

CHICAGO

PACKER HIDES.—The market during the past week has been very strong and sales even at the prevailing high prices have exceeded the kill. Heavy stock has been especially strong in point of both price and demand. The general sales would have been of infinitely greater volume had packers been susceptible to bids. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, free of grubs and brands, have sold in large volume at 14½c., the kill even having been anticipated up to the first prox. Many of the offerings are now being held at 15c. Hides of earlier take off move readily at a variety of lower prices.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS—Are very closely sold up at full prices. The prevailing quotation on offerings of current take off is 13½c.

COLORADO STEERS—Have been rather an unimportant factor at 13½c. and the balance of the offerings are held at 13½c.

TEXAS HIDES—Have been a strong factor at outside prices. First quality heavies moved at 16c. as against 13½c. for the corresponding period last year.

HEAVY COWS—55 lbs. are a rather indifferent feature, despite which they are strongly held at 12½c. Light offer at a variety of prices, according to weight, quality and selection.

NATIVE BULLS—Are a nominal factor at 11@11½c.

COUNTRY HIDES—Packer conditions have exerted a favorable influence, country dealers having moved practically all of their current holdings at outside prices. Country receipts continue very light.

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, have moved at 9½c. and are firmly held at the price. A straight short haired selection might command more money.

No. 1 EXTREMES—25 to 40 lbs., are closely sold up at 9½c.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS have been neglected, the more prominent operators giving them very little attention.

HEAVY COWS—Free of brands and grubs have been an active factor at 10½c.

BULLS offer at 9c. flat.

CALFSKINS—A good country selection commands 11½c. Offerings are hardly adequate to the call. Mixed lots have brought considerably more money.

KIPS—Continue a strong factor at 10@10½c. for an ordinary country run.

DEACONS—Range from 65 to 85c. according to weight, quality and selection.

SLUNKS—35 to 40c.

HORSE-HIDES—Range from \$3.10 to \$3.20.

SHEEPSKINS—Both packer and country centers are points of strong demand. We quote:

Packer lambs	80@85c.
Packer shearlings	75@80c.
Country lambs	50@60c.
Country shearlings	35@50c.

BOSTON

The local hide situation continues practically unchanged. The recognized rate is 9½c. Shippers in many cases are talking 10c., though it is a matter of doubt as to whether it will be possible to obtain above the current quotation. New Englands are closely sold up at 9½c., with dealers well sold up. The general leather situation continues so depressed as to afford but little incentive for interest in hides.

PHILADELPHIA.

The market continues very strong and in advancing tendency. Most of the tanners hesitate to respond to current demands as the leather situation is far from warranting the prices now demanded. We quote:

City Steers	12 @12½c.
City Cows	9½@ 9½c.
Country Steers	11½@11½c.
Country Cows	9 @ 9½c.
Country Bulls	9½c.

NEW YORK

GREEN SALTED HIDES—Have not sold to any extent. Prices continue high and well sustained.

We quote:

CITY STEERS, 14½@14½c.
BUTT BRANDS, 13@13½c.
SIDE, 12½c.
SIDE BRANDS, 12½c.
BULLS, 9½@10c.
CITY COWS, 10½@10½c.

SUMMARY.

The strength of the Chicago packer situation could hardly be overstated, as in most cases the demand exceeds the kill. The disparity would be even greater than it is were the packers disposed to accept tanners' bids. The country situation is equally as strong as the packer and dealers are well relieved of their offerings. Receipts are hardly adequate to supply the demand. All offerings are firmly held at outside prices. The Boston hide market continues well sustained in price, though tanners show very little disposition to respond to the advancing tendency. The supply of New Englands is so small as to be totally inadequate to the demand. Philadelphia con-

CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep Pelts, Tallow, Bones.
Wool Puller and Tallow Renderer. Manufacturer of Page's Perfected Poultry Food

ditions, while strong in most respects, show an undercurrent of weakness. The New York market has not been the scene of any especial activity, despite which prices have been well maintained.

HIDELETS.

The annual outing of the hide leather trade employees of New York was held at Richmond Hill last Saturday.

The Ashtabula Hide and Leather Company of Jersey City has been incorporated for \$210,000.

The Fayerweather will case has been decided by Judge Lacombe, of the U. S. Circuit Court. The decision in effect sustains a previous one, sustaining the terms of the will.

VACUUM SOAP DRYING.

The old method of drying soap as best it will, by simply exposing it to the atmosphere and a draft when the weather is favorable, has been superseded in most factories by hot air apparatus of some kind. What, on its face, seems to be a greatly improved principle over the latter method is that of drying in a vacuum chamber. As is well known, water will evaporate at every temperature, but most rapidly so when exposed to dry and warm air.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—The situations of the beef fat markets over the country are somewhat peculiar, yet revealing the feature, indicated as a probable development, a week or two since, in that the nice grades, those suited to wants for edible purposes, in the make of the compounds, are at a distinctly firm price, while all other qualities, those depending upon demands from the soapmakers, are at a standstill, and if not changed in price from the weakness that has been noted for them for some time, yet are somewhat nominal. The soapmakers are confronted by the fact that the distributions of soap are no way satisfactory, and that even if tallow shows a moderate production that the grades of it for soapmaking are accommodating pressers hands rather more freely than had been regarded as probable; therefore, that they feel like waiting over buying until the season is further advanced or until the fall trade opens, particularly with a view of watching effects of the large corn crop upon general fat markets and conditions of business. But as concerns the edible grades firm prices prevail on account of the recent occasional spurts in lard prices, and the feeling that lard, the current supply, could be put to higher prices, whatever may develop, because of the general stocks and moderate productions of it, with the less than average receipts of hogs; and that with the current prices of pure lard that the compounds are more than ever before being taken up for consumption, by which it is probably difficult to get a sufficient supply of the nice grades of tallow and oleo for their make. It is likely that for some time that there will be more than usual difference in the prices of the upper qualities of tallow with the soap grades of it, although it may be that if pure lard holds up to strong prices or makes a further advance that even the low grades of tallow will get a slight benefit, and that the weakness in the market for them may, at least, be eliminated, even if somewhat steadier prices do not come about for them.

There continues steady small arrivals of La Plata and Australian, destined chiefly for the West, which are, of course, wanted for edible purposes.

The London auction sale on Wednesday showed unchanged prices on beef and 6d. decline on mutton, with 1,300 casks offered and 500 casks sold.

City, hhds., at present writing, is nominally 6½c., although bids are scarce and hardly go over 6c.; city, tcs., sold at 6% for 100 tcs.; this should make hogshead tallow at least 6½c.

Edible grades are about 7½@7¾c. for out of town, but not much offering here and somewhat nominal in price.

Country made is coming in only moderately, and demands closely absorb it at about steady prices; sales of 240,000 lbs., in lots, at 6⅓@6¾c., as to quality.

The Western markets show firmness on the

best grades, with closely taken up supplies, but are rather easy on other qualities; prime packers at Chicago quoted at 7¾c., and city renderers at 6½c.

OLEO OIL.—The Dutch markets are selling butterine rather freely, but they are quiet over the oil, because they are disposed to wait developments from the general fat positions. The New York market has a moderate distributing business. New York quotes extra at 11½@12c. per lb.; No. 2, at 10½c., and No. 3, at 8½c.

OLEO STEARINE.—The Western compound makers have about cleaned up the New York market at a steady price, and have taken some large lots at the West, where market conditions have been well supported. At the close ¼c. advance is asked. The long holding off of demands necessitated the buying, more than a feeling that prices would be stronger through the generally reduced supplies of fat. Yet at the same time it is realized that the steadily increasing consumption of the compounds, because of their remarkably cheap prices as against pure lard, may force an even more active demand for the stearine, particularly if there should be an even high pure lard market. The sales have been in New York 475,000 lbs. at 13½c.; closing, 13½c. bid and 13¾c. asked, and fully 750,000 lbs. in Chicago, at 13¾c., closing at 13¾c. bid and 14c. asked.

LARD STEARINE.—Could hardly be had under 12½c., and for best city more money would be wanted, because of the cost of lard.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Market waits offerings from new crop cotton oil.

GREASE.—It is difficult to quote a trading basis on the general apathetic situation; the soap grades particularly are hard to sell. Where fine lots can be had confidence prevails in the selling interest. "A" white, graded, at 7½c.; "B" white, at 7c.; bone, at 5¾@6c.; house, at 5½@5¾c.; yellow, at 5½@5¾c.

GREASE STEARINE.—There is little doing, yet at the same time on account of the cost of grease the pressers feel that there is no money in the stearine at the trading basis. Sales have been made of yellow at 5.87½ and white at \$6.90.

LARD OIL.—The pressers and holders generally start prices of the oil upward on every advance in lard, and weaken when it reacts. But because of the unstable values for the oil no buying source cares to take up more than small lots. About 81@82c. quoted for prime.

CORN OIL.—Has a wide range of prices, depending upon export or other demands, and is not freely wanted. Supplies, however, are not especially large. The range of prices is about 5%c. to 6½c.

STOCK RAISING IN MEXICO.

In regard to stock raising in Mexico, Vice-Consul C. E. Wesche, of Ciudad Juarez, writes:

The best locality for stock raising in this consular district is the northwestern portion of the State of Chihuahua, near the main range of the Sierra Madre Mountains. Rain falls for several months in the year, and water will also be more accessible during the dry season, from March to July. The government price for "terrenos baldíos," or waste lands, is \$1.10 Mexican (45.6 cents) per hectare (2.471 acres), which can be paid in "bonos del gobierno"—government scrip—which is at present quoted at 20 per cent discount. Persons can buy on time by mortgaging the land to the government. Liberal concessions are given to colonists coming to locate with their families. In the past the government has given to persons surveying waste lands one-third of the land surveyed. This is no longer done, as the government owns very little land that is of value and accessible. Land owned by private individuals can be bought for cash at favorable prices. Grazing land runs from 50 cents to \$1.50 gold per acre. Where it is necessary to dig for water it can be had within 200 feet at the outside, and in many places within 15 feet of the surface. The average depth is about 50 feet. The average grazing land in Chihuahua will support one head of stock for every 10 to 15 acres the year round. Mexican cowboys receive about \$30 Mexican (\$12.45) per month. The railway charges for the transportation of a carload of cattle from Terraras or Casas Grandes, Mexico, to El Paso, Tex., are \$55 Mexican (\$22.83). Yearling steers bring about \$10 gold per head at El Paso. Cattle raising should pay not less than 15 per cent; some ranches pay considerably more.

There is little competition in farming. The vicinity of Casas Grandes is a good field for agriculture, as there are numerous mining camps to consume the produce of the farmer and prices are good for all articles. Near Galena there is a tract of farming land for sale, of 4,000 acres, at about \$2 gold per acre. As a side issue to farming, the raising of hogs is profitable, as the Mexicans are great consumers of pork, most of which is now imported from the United States. The northwestern part of Chihuahua is well adapted for farming; cattle raising is already carried on a large scale by such firms as the Corralitos Company, A. B. Urmston, and Luis Ferraras, each one of whom operates with \$500,000 gold.

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**COTTONSEED OIL,
OLIVE OIL FOOTS.**

COTTONSEED OIL

Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

Deteriorated Cotton Crop Influences—Firmer Holding of New Cotton Oil—Demand Somewhat Better—Old Oil Slow, Barely Steady.

There had been an impression in the oil interest, even before the weekly government cotton report, that the Texas cotton crop was suffering from the dry weather, etc., and that some other sections were not as promising as latterly over the yield of the staple. The sensitive and higher range of cotton had shown the nervous feeling over cotton crop prospects. The bullish feeling in cotton which was strengthened with the weekly bureau report, and which was especially confirmatory of Texas cotton crop damage, served to still further harden views of sellers of cotton oil; there was hardly, however, improvement in bids for the oil, until near the close, except, perhaps, here and there one or two buyers, with perhaps speculative ideas and who were willing to buy the new oil at an advance over the previous week's prices of 1c. per gallon. The greatest indifference over selling the oil was shown by the mills, and particularly those in Texas. It may be said that the Texas mills practically declined to sell the crude oil ahead and showed a disposition to wait until there was absolute definiteness over the extent of the cotton crop damage and the probable supplies of seed and their prices. The Government weekly report said concerning cotton:

"Decided deterioration in the condition of cotton is reported generally throughout the central and western portions of the cotton belt, as well as over a large portion of the eastern districts. The most favorable reports are from the Carolinas. In North Carolina the condition of the crop continued very promising, although the prevalence of

rust is widespread on stiff soils. In South Carolina new growth is blooming and fruiting, but on sandy soil rust, shedding and premature opening are prevalent. Throughout the central and western districts, with the exception of the northern Mississippi and portions of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, where the crop is doing well, the reports indicate a decided decline in its condition, rust, shedding and premature opening being general. In Texas the deterioration has been pronounced and under the most favorable future weather conditions a yield in excess of the average is impossible."

While the sellers of the cotton oil are influenced by the reports concerning cotton, it is a fair supposition that excitement would be abated in the event of a change in the weather conditions, notwithstanding it is admitted that there has been an important crop damage. It is equally true that with a continuation of the dry weather, and additional reports of cotton crop injury that the cotton oil market would become increasingly sensitive. It is a situation now, pending developments of the cotton crop, over which traders in the cotton oil, both buyers and sellers, are against negotiations over more than the limited quantities of it needed for prompt use, except as Europe has bought some large lines of new crop butter oil for deliveries in October, November, December and January, to the extent of 5,000 bbls., at New Orleans, at equal to 37c. f. o. b., and will probably take several thousand barrels more before the close of the week.

It, however, would be very hard to get the foreign markets interested over other than the edible grades of new crop oil at around the present advance prices asked for it. All of the foreign markets are impressed with the belief that a good deal of "scare news" is likely to come along concerning the cotton crop in this month and September. They are disposed, therefore, to be very cautious over accepting it, particularly the numerous reports that find circulation in private trade channels. The foreign sources will not throw aside their views of a large cotton crop for next year unless there is something of a very substantial order developed to show the contrary. They are willing to run the risk over the future of seed prices and the oil; efforts to sell them prime or under grades of new crop oil in any extent for deliveries in the late fall and winter months meet with little success, notwithstanding the prices

for the new crop oil are about 5c. per gallon under those for the current delivery of the old oil. There have been a few bids, however, from ½c. to 2c. under the asking prices for miscellaneous grades of the new oil, and several thousand barrels would have been taken at the inside prices; these bids, however, were from special sources, not general.

It must be considered that whatever improved tone has come about for the new crop cotton oil, and as concerns views largely of the selling interest, has been due wholly to the cotton situation, that the at times decidedly higher drift of lard prices has had little effect upon the cotton oil position. That the cotton oil market should fail to receive benefit from the lard market is significant of the spiritless interest that the compound makers, soapmakers and exporters take in the oil at the current prices and the disposition among them to await the new crop offerings as the season advances; the listlessness on the part of the buyer could be displaced only by absolute information of a cotton crop other than their recent expectations concerning a large yield the coming year, and a development that the seed prices would be under better control of planters by which some of the expected easier prices come about. There is no question but that the use of the cotton oil by our home compound makers is remarkably large, decidedly in excess of that of last year, and because consumers are much more freely taking to the compounds on their merits and with their low prices as compared with pure lard. But these home compound makers do not need fresh supplies of the oil at present, as they had stocked up largely ahead; their present indifference over the open market is permitted. There is every prospect of pure lard keeping at high value until the new crop season is reached or until the fall supplies of hogs come along; therefore that the compounds are likely to be absorbed more extensively than in ordinary seasons; but the compound makers are likely to tide along on their oil supplies until they are assured that new crop oil prices are fairly settled. Indeed the probabilities are that pure lard will go spasmodically even higher, as the present receipts of hogs are very moderate and the hog productions can be easily controlled by packers to better figures if they are so minded. In other words the force of speculation, based upon moderate supplies of the old crop, may bring about additionally excited conditions over hog products. But with all of the temper over lard, actual and possible, it is a fact that some products with which cotton oil is associated and influenced in demands, notably tallow, are tame, and that for them there is lack of confidence. If the

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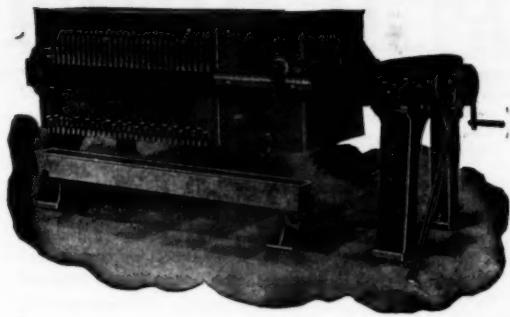
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soap grades of tallow are slow there is an explanation of the indifference of the soap makers over the cotton oil, apart from their watching of market developments for it. It is shown that the soap business of the country is not active, that while large and undoubtedly increasing, that the soapmakers find buying orders of a nature to show that the distributors do not care to stock up largely, but buy from “hand to mouth,” therefore that the soapmakers are not urged to buying tallow extensively at any time, yet steadily of moderate quantities only; and the lameness of soapmakers over buying covers cotton oil, of which the soapmakers seem to have accumulations large enough to check interest on their part over offerings of it upon the open market. Yet with the slackness in the soap grades of tallow, and their rather easy prices, it is a fact that all of the edible grades of tallow are well supported in price, because of their moderate production and the wants of them by the compound makers.

There is a good deal of concern over the general opening prices for the cottonseed; it was noted last week that \$15 per ton had been paid for the seed in Georgia; if this price was to prevail as a general market rate it is clear that crude oil could not be sold at late prices. But it is not probable that the active business in seed will be done at that full price as against oil values unless something unexpected happens to the cotton crop.

It may be said that crude oil, in tanks, is practically 27c. to 29c., as to delivery in the fall months, and according to freight rates, and that 35 tanks have been sold at these figures for the week. In Georgia 28c. bid for October and 29c. asked. Texas has 27c. bid.

New York has offered old good off yellow at 39½c., and small lots of prime yellow at 40½c. @ 41c., although some lots of the latter are held to 42c. It has 36c. bid in instances for new crop prime yellow, October delivery and asks to 37c., although there had been offers of it at 36c., while it was a few days since difficult to get a bid over 34½c.; and November and December deliveries had been offered at 35c., with 34@34½c. bid, but at this writing 35½c. would be paid for them, with 36c. asked. New Orleans refrains from offering the new crop oil cake and has bids from Europe for it and, as well as Texas, is unwilling to contract for the new crop oil, or at least is insisting upon higher prices for it.

The business has been of that narrow order outside of the large sales of butter oil noted that the sales are without significance. They include, outside of those mentioned, 300 to 400 bbls. old prime yellow in lots in New York, at 40½c. @ 41c. and 42c.; 250 bbls. good off yellow at 39½c. @ 40c.; 750 bbls. new crop prime yellow, October delivery at 36c.; 250 bbls. do, September delivery, at 38½c., and 500 bbls. do., November and December, at 35½c. England had bought in New York 900 bbls. old prime yellow for near future delivery. There was a bid early in the week of 35c. for 3,000 bbls. prime yellow in New York for November to January deliveries and declined. At this writing, the prices in New York are 40c. bid for old prime yellow, on spot, and 41 to 42c. asked, with good off yellow at 40c. on spot and 39½c. asked for

first half September; 39½c. asked for prime yellow, September and 38½c. bid; 37c. asked for October and 36c. bid, and 36c. asked for November and December, with 35½c. bid. White on spot quoted 45½c. @ 46½c., and winter yellow 45@47c.

Still later there have been some large sales of crude, in tanks, at the mills at 29c., and 30c. is being asked.

—♦—
COTTONSEED NOTES.

The Southern Cotton Oil Co., contemplates making \$15,000 worth of improvements to its cottonseed oil mill at Little Rock, Ark. C. C. Johnson is the local manager.

The Sunset Delinting and Cotton Oil Company, of Sunset, La., has been organized with a capital of \$900,000. A cottonseed oil mill will be built.

The Parksville (S. C.) Ginning and Cotton Oil Company has been chartered. Capital \$4,000. Officers: W. R. Parks, president; L. F. Dorn, secretary and treasurer; W. G. Blackwell, vice-president. These gentlemen together with J. M. Bussey and J. L. Stone are the directors.

D. H. Hickey, of Madison, Ga., has turned dirt in building the new cottonseed oil mill at Griffin, Ga. Leon D. Lowman, of Atlanta, Ga., is the architect, and Mr. Cobb the contractor.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company will discontinue its policy of buying mills.

The Rose City Cotton Oil Company, Little Rock, Ark., capital \$75,000, has been incorporated by T. H. Bunch, J. Matthews, G. N. Peay, and others.

—♦—
“IT DIS GROWED,” THIS SEED INDUSTRY.

The cottonseed oil mill industry of the United States has, in comparison, outgrown any other industry in this country. Thirty years ago it was unknown, and a decade ago a mere infant. But now! Let the Government tell it:

The total cottonseed product of the United

States in 1899 amounted to 4,566,100 tons, exclusive of 166,861 tons contained in cotton sold in the seed, and had a total value, based upon the average price paid to farmers, of \$46,950,575. This sum amounts to 13 per cent of the value of the entire cotton crop, or slightly more than 1 cent for each pound of cotton sold in the lint.

Statistics compiled by the manufacturers division of the census show that 53.1 per cent of the entire cottonseed product of the United States in 1899 was consumed by the cottonseed oil mills of the South, leaving 2,141,501 tons, or 46.9 per cent of the crop upon the farms. Of this quantity about 15 per cent of the total product, or 684,915 tons, was used for planting the next crop, and the remaining 1,456,586 tons, or 31.9 per cent of the total crop, was used on the farms in its raw state as food for stock, or as fertilizer. The total value of the cotton crop in 1899, including the seed, was \$370,708,746, an average of \$15.27 per acre, or \$261.32 for each farm reporting.

—♦—
COTTONSEED OIL CAKE IN ASIATIC RUSSIA

In consequence of the development of cotton culture in the Russian possessions in Asia and the Trans-Caucasus, large quantities of cottonseed have been made use of by extracting oil therefrom. This figures now as a new article on the Russian market. The transportation of the seeds being impractical, oil factories and refineries have been erected on the spot. In their oil content and their envelope they approach the American seeds. In the two Russian factories at present working the undecorticated seeds have given 55.2 per cent of envelope, 31.3 per cent of oil cake and 12.5 per cent of oil. Probably these yield wills will be improved upon in time. In America the yield in oil is 13.6 per cent. The heavy freight charges prevent the oil cake from being readily exported. Resort may be had to the process of extraction by sulphuret of carbon.

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COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

Special Letter to the National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.

During the past few weeks we have been pointing out in our circulars that a change in the situation was taking place, and that we would not be surprised to see the market react, and our predictions have so far been true, as the market is decidedly firmer the last few days, and prices for futures, especially, have advanced about $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 1c.

The crop outlook is not as good as it was some time ago, and the advance of $\frac{3}{4}$ c. to 1c. per pound for January cotton shows plain enough that a change in the prospects for the cotton crop has taken place. It is only natural that this advance should effect the by-products of cotton, although the price of cotton is really nothing to do with the price of cottonseed oil, but an advance in cotton usually influences the sentiment more or less and makes the farmers and the crude oil mills less inclined to sell their products. At the same time it also affects the European buyers of cottonseed oil, who always follow the course of the cotton market. Farmers have declined to let their seed go at prices first named by the mills, and in consequence the latter had to raise their limits so that the price of seed to-day is not much below the price paid last year. The decline in lard which at first brought about more desire to sell cottonseed oil, has stopped for the moment; in fact it has reacted at times, but only to lose the advance again, still no further loss in value has taken place, and the price of September lard in Chicago is still above 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The European cotton oil markets are bare of supplies, having been buying only from hand to mouth lately, and while they are paying full prices for August-September they are not ready yet to contract for October, November, December even at a discount. Lately, however, there seems to have been a change in sentiment, and orders are coming in more freely. No doubt Europe will need quite some oil, as stocks are exhausted, and while they have not considered

the prices named for future deliveries as out of the way, they have been holding off, desiring to get in at the bottom, as the market looked rather weak to them, and a further decline was not excluded. Noticing, however, that the market was steady up somewhat here of late, they seem to have decided to make some contracts now, and are inquiring daily and asking for prices. This will, no doubt, also tend to stimulate trading.

It is quite natural that all the reasons given above will influence the market, and although general conditions seem to point to a large crop and heavy supplies, it seems that a reaction ought to be due, especially considering the enormous discount and decline in futures: 35c. for December-January oil looks quite different to 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. paid for July oil some time ago. Whatever advance we may get is, however, likely to be only a reaction after the heavy decline.

We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, prompt, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked and 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid; do., September, 40c. asked and 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid; do., October, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked and 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid; do., November, 36c. asked and 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid; do., December-January, 36c. asked and 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid; off summer yellow cottonseed oil, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked and 39c. bid; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; prime crude oil in tanks in the Southeast, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 30c., according to freight rate and time of shipment. New Orleans market for prime oil 41c., and for off oil 36c. Peanut oil is steady at 6c.

STATUS OF GOODS IN TRANSIT.

The Supreme Court of Georgia held, in the recent case of the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad Company vs. Berry, that where an owner of goods delivered them to a railroad company to be shipped to a designated point, and a bill of lading was issued to the owner in which he was named as both shipper and consignee and which contained the words

"notify" a third person, it was the duty of the railroad company, unless otherwise instructed by the owner or by some holder of the bill of lading properly indorsed, to transport the goods within a reasonable time to the point of destination mentioned in the bill of lading, and that the company would not be relieved of liability to the owner for loss occasioned by a failure to comply with this obligation, by showing that the failure to deliver the goods at the point of destination within a reasonable time was due to instructions not to deliver given by the person whom it was directed in the bill of lading to notify of the arrival of the goods at their destination and who at the time of such instructions was not in possession of the bill of lading nor entitled to its possession. The court said that such person could not acquire any title to the goods or right to control the shipment until he came into possession of the bill of lading properly indorsed by the consignor.

LOUISIANA CENSUS.

The United States Census Bureau reports that the number of domestic animals on Louisiana farms June 1, 1900, with total values, was as follows: Calves (under 1) 169,825, value \$817,872; steers (1 and under 2) 57,344, value \$470,339; steers (2 and under 3) 30,094, value \$343,357; steers (3 and over) 26,589, value \$586,360; bulls (1 and over) 10,783, value \$207,261; cows and heifers not kept for milk (2 and over) 124,769, value \$1,928,524; lambs (under 1) 50,610, value \$49,746; sheep (ewes, 1 and over) 114,414, value \$185,840; sheep (rams and wethers, 1 and over) 54,820, value \$97,454; swine (all ages) 788,425, value \$1,404,284.

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THE TILED FLOOR

Some one suggested to a Cuban butcher that, because of the heat of the country, the markets of Havana should have tiled waists and tiled floors. The idea is a good one. But why apply it to Cuba only? The modern, up-to-date market should be so equipped. It would not then be so hard to keep down dirt and foul odors. Meat looks so much more enticing in a surrounding of marble counters and tiled walls and floors. It is a little more expensive, but not much more, but such a market is bound to attract trade and win good custom.

GUARDING HER GOATS

Mrs. N. B. Irving is protecting her goat ranch out West with armed guards. Herders killed 600 of her Angoras and she's "determined to stay and grow goats."

OFFENSIVE HIDE HOUSES AND OTHER THINGS.

The following is a part of the "Public Nuisances" ordinance of St. Joseph, Mo.: "Allowing dead or decaying animals, fowls, fish or flesh of any kind to be and remain upon any premises for a longer period than twenty-four hours; the storing of green or salted hides in any warehouse or other building so that the odor arising therefrom shall disturb the owner or occupants of any tenement in the vicinity, the keeping or using of any yard, place or premises in or upon which any swine, cattle or fowls shall be kept so as to be offensive to those residing in the vicinity or an annoyance to the public; the permitting or allowing upon any premises for more than twenty-four hours, or the depositing or discharging into or upon any street or alley, or into any ravine, creek or river, except the Missouri River, any offal, manure, rubbish, filth, slops, or any refuse vegetable or animal matter, or any foul or nauseous liquor from any lot, private house, hotel, barn, stable or building of any kind, distillery, tannery, brewery, meat shop, pork or beef packing establishment, livery stable, cowshed or cattle yard, slaughter house or rendering establishment. . . . Permitting or causing any cellar, vault, private drain, sewer or sink on any premises to be nauseous or foul and offensive; permitting or allowing any pool or pond of water to be or remain upon any premises between the first day of June and the last day of September, permitting or allowing weeds to grow or to remain after being cut when grown upon any lot or parcel of ground, and permitting or allowing upon any premises any and all other substance, whether vegetable or animal, being in a decaying condition which emit foul, poisonous or disagreeable odors."

The sanitary inspector wishes to enforce it but cannot get a complaint. He says the people have lost their smellier.

COLLECTIONS.

M. C. Badger, Minneapolis, Minn.

The lad in the office of a hardware store in Southern New York had the correct idea of making collections when he wrote to the old farmer: "Please call at our store and pay for that hoe your son bought last fall." He wrote to the point and briefly; there was no chance for any misunderstanding of the intent of the letter. His firm wanted the account settled, and in describing the account the farmer knew all about it and had no questions to ask when he came to town.

It is needless to say he did call and settle in a very few days.

It has been my experience that a short, polite request for an immediate settlement is, as a general thing, productive of good results. It is much easier to collect on an account when due than when six months past due; and where collections are closely followed there is but a small percentage of accounts that will find their way into the attorney's hands. I have found that a letter will bring a remittance where a statement will bring nothing, not even an excuse. The statement, in the eyes of the up-country merchant is something that is sent to every customer once or twice a month, and is a matter of routine work of the bookkeeper and means nothing in particular even if it does bear the too familiar words, "please remit."

An account is an obligation maturing at a certain definite agreed time, and so is a note. Our customer takes it very kindly if we notify him a few days in advance that his note will be due on such a day. Why not do the same with an open account? Send the statement so as to reach him a few days before the maturity of the bill or account; and note on the statement that the bill is due on such a date. For instance, instead of sending an item like this:

Apl. 16, 90 days net.....\$287.96

Say plainly on the statement,

Apl. 16, due July 16, net.....\$287.96

And let this reach him at least three days before due.

If the account is not paid two or three days after due, I send a letter to him something like this:

"Kindly favor us with your remittance for \$287.96 to cover account due July 16, and greatly oblige."

Should there be no response to this, in about a week or ten days I send another letter asking permission to make draft for account due, and if there is no reply, the draft is made and forwarded direct to the merchant's own bank on the following form:

"We enclose for collection and remittance to us draft on _____ for \$287.96 and exchange, no protest. Give reason if payment or acceptance is refused. In no case hold collection over for the convenience of the payee, but return promptly if not paid."

It very frequently happens that in spite of our instructions the bank will hold draft for the convenience of the customer, so in such cases I write the bank to present the draft again for collection, and if not paid to return to us immediately. There is once in a while a bank (or express company) who will not follow these positive instructions, and if after a reasonable length of time the draft is neither returned nor paid, I write the bank something like this:

"On August 5 we sent you for collection draft for \$287.96 on John Smith. On August 20 we wrote you again to present this draft to Mr. Smith and if not paid to return immediately. As you have not followed our instructions we propose to hold you responsible for any loss that may arise by reason of your neglect."

It is a rare case where this does not bring either the return of the draft or the remittance—usually the latter.

When the draft is returned unpaid it is

taken up at once with the customer as to why he has allowed the draft to be returned unpaid, and what he intends to do regarding the account.

In following up collections in this way the second statement is not sent unless to show some changes in the account due or to add interest. Collections are made by keeping everlastingly after them, not on a printed form to be filled in, but by a genuine letter addressed to the customer as though he was the only one in mind at the time of writing.

INCITING TO BEEF

Maine is now interested in beef and bridges, especially beef. An effort is being made to have the farmers grow beef cattle and to improve their beef breeds.

BUTCHER BOUGHT AN ISLAND.

Lewis C. Atwood, the well-known meat marketman on Water street, Eastport, Me., has bought a whole island. It is a parcel of land with a history. It is known as Treat's Island, out toward Lubec, was formerly Allan or Dudley Island, has 81 acres and will be used as a sheep ranch. It was the home of Revolution Col. John Allan, and was visited by Benedict Arnold.

A BUTCHERS' MERGER.

There is a move on foot to combine all of the organizations of retail grocers and butchers at Omaha. Prices and the "dead beat" are the moving cause. There are other reasons for the merger.

ROASTED FIFTY SHEEP.

The Meriden, Conn., butchers roasted 50 sheep and other viands for their big association barbecue last week. Charles M. Biltz, of Bridgeport, was the chef. The Bridgeport boys could spare him, as they have no barbecue this year.

BUTCHERS HAVE A PRESENTIMENT

The faithful butchers in old Washington Market have more and more the feeling that they must either quit or go uptown. The market needs repairs, and the site is too inviting for 20-story buildings not to invite sale.

IF THE CATTLE STICKERS STRIKE.

If the threatened strike of the cattle slaughterers in the big Western plants takes place the general meat supply and the price of meats will be affected. "Can't get beef till the steer is assassinated," a walking delegate said. But anybody can tap a steer's jugular and peel his hide off and offal out.

CLOSED AT REQUEST OF BUTCHERS.

The Cincinnati Abattoir Company has decided to discontinue its retail department. It will be closed to-day. The "shutting shop" was at the request of the retail butchers. In regard to this move, General Manager Ryan says:

"For the past year and a half we have been receiving such protests, and we have just agreed to close the department. In doing so we hope to materially increase our business, as there are many retailers who do not deal with us now and say they will not until we cease being a competitor in the retail market. We have an enormous retail trade, but expect our closing out of this will bring ample returns from the wholesale trade."

The company celebrated its friendliness to the butchers with a banquet.

* SQUINTING AT SAUSAGES.

The Harrisburg, Pa., chemists are taking squints through the microscope at the local bologna. Fourteen samples went under scrutiny last week.

August 30, 1902.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The Cudahy Packing Company quits the fresh meat business in Pensacola, Fla.

The Independent Grocery and Market Company is an organization formed at Little Rock, Ark., by the local ice trust to fight the local Retail Grocers' Association.

The Washington Market Company, of Denver, Colo., will surrender its option on Sept. 20. The company decides to quit business.

The Delicatessen Company of Missouri has been admitted to Ohio with headquarters at 514 Vine st., Cincinnati, with P. C. Butler, representative.

Strikes are in season. The one at the new slaughterhouse in New Orleans, La., was narrowly averted.

Herrington & Co.'s poultry plant in Western New York raises around 7,000 ducks annually and handles thousands of chickens and turkeys.

BUFFALO MEAT PRICES

The retail trade of Buffalo, N. Y., is to three classes of people, in three distinct divisions of the city and at three prices, as per the grades of meats, as follows:

	East	South	West
Side.	Side.	Side.	Side.
Porterhouse steak	16	18	20
Sirloin steak	16	16	18
Round steak	14	14	15
Shoulder steak	12	12	14
Chuck roast	11	12	12
Rib roast	12	14	14
Boiling meat	7@8	6@12	7@10

The stuff seems cheap enough, yet the eaters kick at prices.

MARKETS BURNED OR IN TROUBLE

Matt Matzele's meat market at Duluth, Minn., was damaged by fire some days ago.

Kessler & Neudeck's meat place at Castro Valley, Cal., has been burned.

Gilchrist's meat market at Marion, Ind., was scorched by fire recently. Little damage.

BUTCHERS THAT HAVE DIED

Davy Johnson, the butcher at Vincentown, Pa., was struck by a Pennsylvania Railroad express one day last week and killed.

Martin Need, the butcher living at 1120 Chestnut st., Indianapolis, Ind., is dead at the age of 48 years. He leaves a widow and two children.

Charles L. Barrows, the well known meat man of Hartford, Conn., died last week, after a week's illness with appendicitis.

NEW SHOPS

Wm. Andrews has opened a meat market on Washington st., St. Augustine, Fla.

R. J. Leach will soon open a meat market in Ellsworth, Me.

Charles E. Lewis' new meat market at Ilion, N. Y., is nearly completed.

D. W. Ehle is adding a provision department to his meat business at Danbury, Conn. Miller & Hathaway have opened a meat market at Belville, O.

Brennan Bros. will, on Monday, open a branch butcher shop at Madison st., opposite the St. James Library, Morristown, N. J.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

George Jones has sold his meat market at Rumford Falls, Me., to Bert Willoughby.

Charles Layman has bought the market of J. P. Lehman at Bowling Green, O.

W. A. Case and Frank Liddle succeed Jack Bruce in the meat market at Perry, Ia.

Hub. Herrick has quit the butcher business at Exira, Ia. He has gone to Dakota. Fitzhugh L. Bauer succeeds his father, J. L. Bauer, in the meat market business at Richmond, Va.

Jesse H. Stahl has purchased the market of Norman Egolf on East Louther street, Carlisle, Pa.

Everett C. James succeeds Bradford Ennis in the meat-market business at Dover, Del.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The San Francisco, Cal., Retail Butchers' Association will close all members' shops on Labor Day. The association has also instituted a "boycott" against recalcitrant butchers, because, it is alleged, they are keeping their shops open after 6 p. m. and Sundays. Members of the association will parade with a band in front of the two shops to call public attention to the boycott. The Labor Council will also be asked to discipline the offenders.

A resolution was unanimously adopted providing that the retail stores close on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. This is to give all persons who can not buy meat and other necessities on Saturday night and keep them until Sunday an opportunity to buy early Sunday morning.

John Taylor, S. A. Daugherty and Theodore Vogt were appointed a committee to wait on the retail dealers and arrange for carrying out the proposition.

The San Francisco Butchers' Board of Trade does not agree with the Eastern Retail Butchers' Association that the duties on meats should be removed. Such a removal, the Westerners say, would be one of the worst things that could happen to the retailer.

At its last meeting the Bridgeport, Conn., Retail Butchers' Association elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. H. Whitcomb; first vice-president, Joseph Stoehr; second vice-president, W. H. Jablonski; recording secretary, G. B. Whitney; financial secretary, William Kreuter; treasurer, Henry Hayward; trustees, J. B. Sullivan, W. Landsman, E. J. Jablonski; sergeant-at-arms, Mark Nagle.

During the evening some 35 new members were initiated and J. H. Whitcomb and Albert Schaaf, delegates to the recent National meeting held at Washington, D. C., made reports of the doings at the convention.

The folk of Binghamton, N. Y., had beef hash and warmed over potatoes for dinner Thursday of last week as the Butchers' Association and the grocers took a day off for the annual fraternal outing. They took a train and went to Heart Lake for a day of real merry-making.

The New Haven, Conn., Retail Butchers' Association forgot all about business Thursday of last week. The members shut up shop and took a day off. It was "Barbecue Day" in the "Elm City" and the meat men, their families and friends gave themselves up to fun and sport and for once forgot all about high prices and the daily kick of the grumbling customer.

BUSINESS RECORD

CONNECTICUT.—T. Tomassetti & Co., Meriden; meat; E. Tomassetti, individually, warranty deed.—C. E. Minor, New Haven; meats, etc.; attached.

ILLINOIS.—Pennybaker, Clay City; meat; dissolved.

INDIANA.—Studebaker Bros., Bluffton; meat; sold out.—McBride & Perry, Fort Wayne; fish, etc.; McBride retires.—S. C. Meyers, Freelandville; butcher; Rob. Schlueter succeeds.—Harry Congdon, Lima; meat; sold out.—Jesse V. Wolfe, Oaktown; butcher; F. H. Braxton succeeds.—H. M. Clegg, Alexandria; meats; R. E. mortgage \$712.

MAINE.—W. H. Driska, Lincoln; provisions; sold out.—Roscoe S. Savage, Woolwich; meats; sold R. E. \$1,400.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Horace P. Heard, Weston; fish; discontinued.—Joseph Leete, Fall River; provisions; voluntary bankruptcy.—Arthur L. Buffington, Malden; provisions; voluntary bankruptcy.—Joseph L. Souza, New Bedford; fish; sold R. E. \$1,150.

MICHIGAN.—R. J. Clegg, Adrian; meat; sold out.—A. S. Damskey, Grand Rapids; meats; succeeded by Wisnewsky & Noraczyk.—W. E. Clifford, Union City; meat; sold out.

MONTANA.—S. D. Long, Miles City; meat; sold out.—Wm. H. Hruza, Livingston; meat; deed \$2,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—J. C. Baldwin, Fitzwilliam; butcher; dead.

NEW YORK STATE.—George A. Brummer; Broadabin; meats; Robert Fosmire succeeds.

PENNSYLVANIA.—George Ehrhardt, Sr., Allegheny; meats; confessed judgment \$438.

VERMONT.—Alonzo Packard, St. Johnsbury; provisions; petition in bankruptcy.

WASHINGTON.—Elfers & Shotwell, Wenatchee; meat; dissolved; J. Shotwell continuing.

WISCONSIN.—Sayles & Stoddard, Hustler; meat; dissolved; C. W. Sayles succeeds.—John Borngesser, Milwaukee; meat; will quit business.—Parker & Co., Kenosha; meat; chattel mortgage \$15 (fixtures).—Ladislaus Smukowski, Milwaukee; meat; warranty deed, \$850.

THE LADY OF THE CLEAVER

Miss Maud Suttor, the "lady butcher" at the convention in St. Louis, Mo., last week, created much interest in that she was given the seat of honor and the delegates made "goo-goo" eyes. In speaking of her work behind the meat block she said:

"At first I thought it would be quite embarrassing, but it isn't. In my work I have often been associated with men, and they were always kind."

\$1000.00 IN GOLD

\$1,000.00

in Gold Will Be Paid by Us to Any Person Who Will Prove FREEZE-EM is not the Best Known Preservative for Pork Sausage and Chopped Beef.

IF YOU MAKE YOUR OWN PORK SAUSAGE

and have never used FREEZE-EM in it, write us at once for LARGE FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

By the use of FREEZE-EM, Pork Sausage and Hamburger Steak retain their Perfectly Fresh Appearance and they can be exposed on a counter for a Long Time, without being affected by the changes of the weather. Roasts, Loins, and All Cuts of Meat can be kept Fresh and Wholesome in any climate. FREEZE-EM can be used with Surprising and Pleasing Results in the Washing of Poultry and Meats that have become Slightly Tainted. Butchers who have tried FREEZE-EM say that it saves them 1000 TIMES ITS COST.

Do not neglect to write us, TO-DAY, for LARGE SAMPLE BOTTLE, with FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE. FREE ALL CHARGES PREPAID.

B. HELLER & CO., Mfg. Chemists, 249 S. Jefferson St., CHICAGO, U.S.A.
In purchasing FREEZE-EM from jobbers Beware of Fraudulent and Worthless Imitations.

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

KANSAS CITY

CATTLE.—Receipts this week were 70,000; last week, 75,600; same week last year, 60,400. Corn cattle and fat grass cattle continue to decline, suffering loss of 25c. first week, but partly regained last two days; top for week 7.75; fat cows steady on moderate receipts; veal shade higher, top 6c. Stockers and feeders 20c. to 40c. lower on all kinds, with better movement last two days; extreme range, 3.50 to 5.50; Southern steers steady; cows 20c. lower; Western range stuff 25c. lower; general market recovered 10c. to 20c. last two days; week closes healthy with good clearance.

HOGS.—Receipts this week were 16,200; last week, 28,400; same week last year, 40,400. Extremely light receipts have advanced market 40c. during week, but are 10c. lower to-day. Compared with a year ago, these prices are a dollar and a half higher: top for week, 7.70; bulk to-day, 7.25 to 7.50. Packers are unable to get sufficient supplies to run houses anywhere near their capacity.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week were 40,500; last week, 28,200; same week last year, 20,200. Extremely heavy sheep receipts have not lowered market more than 20c. on killing stock; feeders are steady, and in such good demand that packers are held in line by country buyers; Western feeders, 3.55 and Western killing wethers as high as 3.75; top lambs 5.75, Colorado ewes 3.25, Western stockers 2.70; general situation encouraging.

HIDES are strong; green salted all round \$1.50c., side brand 8c., green horse hides \$3, dry flint butcher 15c.

Packers' purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	14,515	4,055	6,914
Fowler	680	1,927	590
Schwarzchild	3,678	2,458	...
Swift	9,618	5,425	7,810
Cudahy	5,540	3,054	...
Ruddy	1,052	80	536

ST. JOSEPH

Receipts of cattle last week, 14,649; previous week, 11,632; week a year ago, 11,905. Good to choice corn natives 7.25, and better kinds were scarce, and prices held steady on these grades. Grass fat natives, Western and rangers were the rule, and values broke 10 to 25c. No toppy beeves were on sale, with best at 7.50. On Monday the Franklin rangers of South Dakota sold at 4.45 to 4.65, as against 4.55@4.75 at Chicago on same day. Good heavy cows and heifers and canners declined 10 to 15c., with medium kinds 25c. off in value. Westerns were in heavy majority. Colorado, Nebraska and Kansas were liberal contributors of stock cattle, and while the demand was good, yet it was not wide enough to stop the lower trend of prices. Best heavy feeders lost 10 to 15c. and other grades 25 to 50c.

Quarantine arrivals numbered 6,300; a week ago, 4,006; a year ago, 3,545. Steers were in heavy proportion and of medium to good quality. The market was active, and the demand good, although values broke 25 to 35c. Cows and heifers were in moderate quota, and prices ruled steady to strong. Calves were in light numbers, and the demand strong at firm figures.

Hog supplies last week totaled 24,966; preceding week, 27,337; like week a year ago,

37,500. The course of the hog market all last week and thus far this week has been on the upward trend, prices being 65 to 75c. higher to-day than the low point of ten days ago. The demand is good at the improved range of prices, the reduced receipts and better provision trade being the main factors. Fewer prime barrows and a heavy increase in marketing of rough packing sows has increased the weight, but the quality is the poorest in many weeks.

Offerings in the sheep department last week, 11,841; former week, 18,532; corresponding week a year ago, 4,087. Natives were increased supply than for the past several weeks, but Western range sheep and lambs made up a heavy proportion of the receipts. The demand proved good on each day, but owing to the bad conditions East prices ruled lower for the week, lambs being 25 to 35c. off, yearlings and wethers 25 to 30c., and ewes 15 to 25c. Best Idaho lambs sold at 6.25, fairly good wethers and yearlings mixed at 4.00 and ewes at 3.50.

ST. LOUIS

Special Letter to the National Provisioner from Evans-Snider-Buel Company.

Receipts, market conditions and purchases for week ending Saturday, August 23, 1902, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.—Cattle, 29,748; hogs, 14,628; sheep, 11,649.

CATTLE.—Native receipts were again light. A few head of choice steers sold as high as \$8.75. Bulk of the medium to pretty good grades ruled 25c. to 40c. lower than last week; common grades were 35c. to 50c. lower. Arrivals of cow and heifer butcher stuff were light; very best corn-fed heifers were in good demand and sold about steady; other classes declined about 25c. Quite a liberal number of stockers and feeders were offered for sale; best met with a good demand, but medium to pretty good kinds sold 15c. to 25c. lower. Canners also declined about 25c. Stocker and feeder bulls were off 10c. to 15c. The supply of milk cows and calves was moderate; best grades sold steady; common to medium ruled a shade lower. Extreme range for the week was \$18 to \$44 per cow and calf; bulk brought \$25 to \$35. Veal calf receipts were light, and values unchanged as compared with last week. Quarantine receipts were some lighter than last week here, but heavy runs at other points had a depressing effect on our market, and steers closed 25c. to 40c. lower than last week, and cows 15c. to 25c. lower. Bull receipts were light, and prices were practically unchanged. Under liberal receipts calves declined \$1.50 to \$2 per head. During the week steers sold in full range of \$2.25 to \$4.95; bulk, \$3.40 to \$4.15; cows and heifers, \$1.50 to \$3.40; bulk, \$2.45 to \$3.05; stags and oxen, \$2.50 to \$3; bulls, \$2.15 to \$3; calves, \$2 to \$11.25 per head; bulk, \$8 to \$10.50.

HOGS.—Conditions were favorable, as receipts were light and a strong demand prevailed, and prices advanced until last week's big loss was fully regained. A good clearance was made the last of the week at following prices. Butchers and prime heavies, \$7.25 to \$7.55; light mixed, \$7 to \$7.25; heavy pigs, \$6.65 to 6.80; light pigs, \$5.50 to \$6; rough heavies, \$6.50 to \$7.

SHEEP.—A moderate supply was on sale, and the market ruled steady throughout the week. Best sheep brought \$3.50 to \$3.85; best lambs, \$5.50 to \$6; best bucks, \$2.50 to \$2.75; stockers, \$3 to \$3.50.

Purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep
Nelson, Morris & Co.	8,726	3,821	3,555
Swift & Co.	9,623	4,726	4,495
St. Louis D. B. Co.	2,100	1,774	617
Armour & Co.	1,746	...	...
Mo. Dressed Beef Co.	261	...	...

Tuesday, August 26, 1902:

CATTLE.—Receipts have been liberal, but prices are about steady with the close of last week.

HOGS.—Prices are 30c. to 40c. higher than last week's close; top to-day, \$7.95.

SHEEP.—The market is steady.

OMAHA

CATTLE.—There has been a heavy run of cattle this week but receipts have been made up almost entirely of western rangers. Good dry lot beeves have ruled scarce and firm all week but the market has been dull and lower on the half fat and short fed grades. Grass beeves have been in strong demand the best ruling steady and others unevenly lower. The same was true of cows. Good to choice fat kinds held their own all week but prices have gone off 15@25c. on the medium and common grades. Business in stockers and feeders has been the heaviest of the season. Heavy dehorned grades have ruled active and fully steady throughout but horned stock, common light and medium weights are off 25@40c. for the week. The demand for feeders is the best it has been this early in the season for several years.

HOGS.—With lighter receipts at all points an active local demand and encouraging news from the provision trade the hog market has steadily advanced since Monday the low day of the season all of 30 to 40c. Prices went up almost as fast as they had went down and it is very evident that the packers want the hogs regardless of the price any shortage in supplies being promptly followed by an advance in prices. Packers are paying a substantial premium for the good light and butcher weight grades and all classes of buyers are discriminating against rough heavy packers. Iowa continues to furnish a good share of the receipts on account of the very small margin of prices between here and Chicago but Nebraska hogs are holding out better than anyone expected.

SHEEP.—While receipts have been heavy this week the demand has also been heavy, especially from feeder buyers; in fact, so strong has been the inquiry for feeders that packers have been forced to keep prices up on mutton grades. Most of the buying this week has been by feeders. The lamb market has declined 15 to 25c. for the week.

LARGE SOAPWORKS

The Florida Cotton Oil Co. is building in connection with its big refinery at Jacksonville, Fla., large soap works, which will be ready for operation early in October. While the refining and shipping departments of the company are at Jacksonville, the general headquarters and sales department are at Chattanooga, Tenn.

BUILDING SOAP PLANT

The Chicago Soap and Grease Company (Charles Turner, president) is building a factory at 49th street and Ashland avenue, Chicago, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD PROVISION CO.

PORK PACKERS, LARD REFINERS, and

Manufacturers of the Celebrated BRIGHTWOOD BRANDS of Sausages, Frankforts, Bolognas, Polish Bolognas, Pressed Ham, Minced Ham and Bacon.

BRIGHTWOOD
MASS., U. S. A.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

Western Office of
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
705 Great Northern Building.

LIVESTOCK.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, Aug. 20....	21,484	1,775	26,110	25,685
Thursday, Aug. 21....	10,250	1,714	10,521	14,229
Friday, Aug. 22....	1,609	1,231	14,601	5,870
Saturday, Aug. 23....	336	146	11,767	2,273
Monday, Aug. 25....	19,723	572	23,000	26,824
Tuesday, Aug. 26....	4,738	886	14,091	18,681
Wednesday, Aug. 27....	17,000	1,500	24,000	20,000

Week thus far.....	41,461	2,938	50,181	74,505
Same time last week.....	55,703	3,821	69,766	82,600
Cor. time 1901.....	46,268	3,034	73,705	55,667
Total last week.....	67,907	6,912	115,745	104,981
Previous week.....	60,917	6,594	127,130	81,023
Cor. week 1901.....	61,638	3,884	141,222	79,776
Cor. week 1900.....	58,481	1,758	121,910	88,032

Shipments—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, Aug. 20....	4,000	132	6,375	2,960
Thursday, Aug. 21....	5,840	95	4,079	4,373
Friday, Aug. 22....	5,280	256	3,017	3,046
Saturday, Aug. 23....	1,170	67	1,967	1,010
Monday, Aug. 25....	1,522	63	5,821	1,045
Tuesday, Aug. 26....	2,376	29	2,932	5,077
Wednesday, Aug. 27....	4,000	100	4,000	2,500

RANGE OF SHEEP VALUES.

Armour & Co.	26,400
Anglo-American	5,800
Boyd & Lunham	2,800
Continental Packing Co.	2,900
T. J. Lipton & Co.	1,400
G. H. Hammond & Co.	5,600
Nelson Morris & Co.	6,100
Swift & Company	23,000
S. & S.	4,600
City butchers	5,300
Total	83,900
Extra good beefeves, 1,400 to 1,700 lbs.	8.00@9.00
Good to choice beefeves, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs.	7.00@8.00
Fair to medium shipping ex. steers.	6.00@7.00
Plain to common beef steers.	5.50@6.50
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.	4.50@5.50
Good to fancy feeders, 800 to 1,200 lbs.	4.25@5.25
Fair to medium feeders.	4.00@4.50
Plain to fair light stockers.	3.75@4.40
Bulls, good to choice.	4.00@5.50
Bulls, common to medium.	3.00@4.25
Good fat cows and heifers.	4.00@5.50
Good cutting and fair beef cows.	3.00@4.00
Common to good canning cows.	1.50@2.50
Veal, calves, common to fancy.	6.50@7.25
Corn fed Western steers.	7.00@8.50
Grass Western Steers.	4.00@6.00
Fed Texas steers.	6.00@7.00
Texas cows, bulls and plain steers.	2.75@4.00

RANGE OF HOG VALUES.

Extra prime heavy.	2.70@7.95
Selected medium and heavy butchers.	7.50@7.70
Good to choice heavy packing.	7.45@8.60
Fair to good heavy packing.	7.30@7.50
Good to choice heavy mixed.	7.20@8.60
Good to choice light mixed.	7.25@7.65
Assorted light, 160 to 190 lbs.	7.60@7.80
Pigs, 70 to 125 lbs.	5.50@7.40
Rough, stags and throwouts.	5.00@6.50

RANGE OF CATTLE VALUES.

Export muttons, sheep and yearlings.	3.50@3.75
Good to choice native wethers.	3.40@3.60
Medium to choice mixed natives.	3.00@3.50
Good to prime Western muttons.	3.60@3.75
Fair to choice fat ewes.	3.40@3.75
Plain ewes, coarse lots and feeders.	3.00@3.75
Culls, bucks and tail end lots.	2.00@3.00
Plain to choice yearling feeders.	3.50@4.75
Lambs, poor to fair.	4.00@5.25
Lambs, good to fancy.	5.25@6.25

General Live Stock Situation

Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the
Mallory Commission Co.

HOGS.—The improvement that has taken place in the hog market during the last ten days was as much of a surprise to the trade as the break that we had in the market previous to that time. It is quite evident that the packers would like to depress the hog market sufficiently to start the fall packing season on a reasonably low basis at least, but the small supplies of hogs, coupled with the decided advance in provisions, could not be withheld, and during the last ten days the market has advanced 75c.@\$1 per hundred. The advance has been very rapid until today (Wednesday), when, with 24,000 head fresh receipts, both packers and shippers

were more apathetic, but the early speculators were much in evidence, and bought some hogs at little higher range of prices, but the general trade would not follow this advance, and the bulk of the offerings were sold 5@10c. lower. After such a sharp advance as we have had this reaction is only natural, and should surprise no one. The packing grades of hogs show the most improvement, although the advance has been on all grades, and the range in prices has narrowed considerably. Choice light hogs continue to sell close to the top of the market, as the receipts consist mostly of the common to fair packing grades. The bulk of the mixed hogs are now selling at 7.60@7.80, with choice shipping at 7.85@7.90; mixed packing, 7.50@7.70. We cannot look for very heavy receipts for some time to come, and unless something unforeseen occurs we believe the prospect favorable for present or perhaps little higher range of prices, although believe it a losing policy to follow advances too closely at this season of the year.

CATTLE.—The range cattle season so far has developed the fact that there are large numbers of good stock this year to be marketed, and also the further fact that the quality of the rangers is exceptionally good, so that the dressed beef buyers take them in preference to the medium and common grades of natives. The season opened a month ago with such an abnormally high range of prices that it was a foregone conclusion that a decline would have to take place, so that the break of 50c.@\$1 per hundred from the high time did not come in the nature of a surprise.

With more moderate receipts this week, however, the market has reacted 15@25c., and to-day ruled strong at the best prices of the week, and in some instances the good grades sold a little higher. The prime native beefeves are still in strong demand, choice 1,300 to 1,500-lb. cattle readily bringing 8.50@9.00, with the medium to good cattle from 7.50 to 8.50. Common to fair Western grass cattle are quotable all the way from 4.00 to 5.00, with the medium and good grades at 5.00 to 5.50; choice prime grass-fed steers, 5.50@6.50. The range in prices is so wide now that it is difficult to quote them with any degree of exactness, but the above will give a fair idea of the condition of the trade.

Grass-fed cows are still in liberal supply from the Northwest, and the bulk are selling at 3.25 to 3.60, with the choice cows and heifers at 3.75 to 4.25. Stockers and feeders, also, are in little better demand this week, and 10 to 15c. of last week's decline has been regained. As stated in our previous reports, the prospect favors continued large receipt from the ranges, and we believe the outlook no better for some time to come, although we look for a good market around present prices for the near future at least.

SHEEP.—The supply of sheep and lambs this week is about 10,000 less than last week at this market, while the supply at the Missouri River markets is about 10,000 more. Lambs are 25@30c. lower than the close of last week, while the market for sheep has been fully maintained at steady prices. Yearlings are also about 25c. per hundred lower. The feeding demand continues extremely good, and feeding wethers are selling at 3.50@3.65; feeding yearlings, from 3.65@3.75, and feeding lambs at 4.50@4.75.

PROVISION LETTERS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from A. C. Lazerus & Co.)

Chicago, Aug. 23

There is some improvement in export demand for S. P. meats, and prices abroad are a shade firmer. Domestic trade is quiet. Green meats slow with poor demand. We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., nominally 10%@10%; 12@14 ave., nominally 10%@10%; 14@16 ave., nominally 10%; 18@20 ave., nominally 10%; green picnics, 5@6 ave., nominally 8; 6@8 ave., nominally 8; 8@10 ave., nominally 8; green skinned hams, 16@18 ave., nominally 11%@11%; 18@20 ave., nominally 11%@11%.

Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices

SATURDAY, AUG. 23, 1902.

Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept.	10.85	10.90	10.82½
Jan.	8.35	8.35	8.30

MONDAY, AUG. 25, 1902.

Sept.	10.95	11.00	10.85	10.87½
Jan.	8.35	8.42½	8.35	8.40½

TUESDAY, AUG. 26, 1902.

Sept.	10.95	10.97½	10.87½	10.95
Jan.	8.45	8.47½	8.40	8.40

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 27, 1902.

Sept.	10.85	10.85	10.70	10.82½
Jan.	8.40	8.40	8.32	8.37½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

Sept.	10.25	10.25	10.17½	10.20
Jan.	7.70	7.75	7.67½	7.72½

PORK—(Per barrel)—

Sept.	17.10	17.10	16.87½	16.87½
Jan.	14.95	15.07½	14.90	14.90

THURSDAY, AUG. 28, 1902.

Sept.	10.75	10.75	10.50	10.50
Jan.	8.30	8.30	8.22½	8.22½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

Sept.	10.17½	10.17½	9.87½	9.97½
Jan.	7.77½	7.77½	7.67½	7.67½

PORK—(Per barrel)—

Sept.	17.02½	17.17½	16.90	16.95
Jan.	14.90	14.92½	14.62½	14.62½

FRIDAY, AUG. 29, 1902.

PORK—(Per barrel)—

Sept.	16.95	17.10	16.95	17.05
Jan.	14.50	14.82	14.50	14.75

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

Sept.	10.40	10.55	10.37	10.40
Jan.	8.12	8.25	8.12	8.22

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

Sept.	9.92	10.30	9.92	10.25
Jan.	7.62	7.75	7.60	7.72

IMPORTANT TO CANNERS.

On page 5 of this issue appears the advertisement of the American Vacuum Can and Machine Company, of 71 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and Bainbridge, N. Y. The product of this company is of importance to canners, and an illustrated description of it will appear in next week's issue of The National Provisioner.

DIED IN SCOTLAND.

Friends of the late Alexander Geddes (long a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and who died in Scotland recently) received this week "In Memoriam" cards.

TEXAS COTTON OIL MARKET.

Our market for oil remains quiet and with few buyers, light sales of October at 25½ and September 26½. Cake and meal in good demand at \$19 to \$19.25, special lots and shipments possibly a fraction higher.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT GIBSON, Secretary.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF

1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	Per doz. \$1.35
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.40
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	4.75
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	7.75
14 lb., ½ doz. to case.....	17.50

BEST TABLE SOUPS

Ox. tail, 2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz.....	Per doz. \$1.85
Ox tail, 6 lbs., 1 doz.....	5.25
Kidney, 2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz.....	2.15
Mock turtle, 2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Mulligatawney, 2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Chicken, 2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Beef soup, 2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 6 lbs., 1 doz.....	4.75
Consonme, 2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Julienne, 2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85

EXTRACT OF BEEF

Solid	
Per doz.	
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	3.55
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	11.60
16 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

Fluids

Clari. Superior. fed.	
2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	\$3.00
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	4.20
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	7.50
16 oz. bottles, ½ doz. in box.....	12.75
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins, per lb.....	.90
	1.00

BARREL BEEF

Extra plate beef.....	\$13.50
Plate beef.....	13.00
Extra mess beef.....	11.00
Prime mess beef.....	12.00
Beef hams.....	Not quoted

DRIED BEEF PACKED

Ham sets.....	12½
Insides.....	13½
Outsides.....	12
Knuckles.....	13
Reg. cloths.....	10%

SMOKED MEATS, PACKED

A. C. hams.....	13½
Skinned hams.....	13½
Shoulders.....	10½
Picnics.....	9½
Breakfast bacon.....	15

PACKERS' SUNDRIES

California butts.....	10 @ 10½
Hocks.....	6 @ 6
Dry salt spare ribs.....	6 @ 3½
Pork tenderloins.....	16½ @ 17
Pork loins.....	6 @ 11
Spare ribs.....	5½ @ 6
Trimmings.....	6 @ 8
Boston butts.....	6 @ 9½
Cheek meat.....	4½ @ 5
Leaf lard.....	10 @ 10½
Skinned shoulders.....	6 @ 9½

BUTTERINE

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
No. 1, Natural color.....	11½ @ 12½
No. 2, Natural color.....	13½ @ 14½
No. 3, Natural color.....	15½ @ 17½
No. 4, Natural color.....	16½ @ 18½

F. O. B. KANSAS CITY.	
No. 1, Natural color.....	11 @ 12
No. 2.....	14 @ 15
No. 3.....	14½ @ 16
No. 4.....	15 @ 7

CURING MATERIALS

Refined saltpeter.....	4½ @ 5½
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered.....	10% @ 11½
Borax.....	7½ @ 8
Sugar—	
Pure open kettle.....	6 @ 3½
White clarified.....	6 @ 4½
Plantation granulated.....	6 @ 4½
Yellow clarified.....	6 @ 4½
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	2.40
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.....	3.25
Michigan gran., carlots, per ton.....	3.00
Casting salt in bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X.....	1.20

COOPERAGE.

Tierces.....	\$1.07½ @ \$1.10
Barrels.....	@ 90c.

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	6½
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	6½
Beef lungs, each.....	6½
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.....	6½
Hog lungs, exports.....	6½
Medium, each.....	6½
Small, each.....	6½
casings, per bundle.....	6½

THE MARKETS

FERTILIZERS.

Dried Blood, per unit.....	\$2.15
Hoof meal, per unit.....	2.05
Concent. Tank, 15 to 16% per unit.....	1.80
Ground Tank, 10 to 11% per unit.....	2.10 & 1.00
Underground Tank, 10 to 11% per unit.....	1.95 & 1.00
Underground Tank, 9 and 20%, ton.....	19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	15.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	22.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lbs. avg. ton.....	\$325.00
Hoofs, black, per ton.....	24.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton.....	28.00
Hoofs, white, per ton.....	50.00
Round thin Bones, 38 to 40 lbs. avg. ton.....	45.00
Flat shin Bones, 50 to 52 lbs. avg. ton.....	55.00
Long thigh Bones, 90 to 95 lbs. avg. ton.....	85.00

LARDS.

Choice prime steam.....	10½
Prime steam.....	10½ @ 11½
Neutral.....	11½ @ 12½
Compound.....	12 @ 8c.

STEARINES.

Oleo.....	14
Lard.....	11 @ 11
Tallow.....	8 @ 8½
Grease, W.....	6½ @ 6½
Grease, Y.....	5½ @ 3½

OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained.....	76c.
Lard Oil, extra No. 1.....	50c.
Lard Oil, No. 2.....	48c.
Oleo Oil, extra.....	11½ @ 11½
Oleo Oil, No. 2.....	11½ @ 11½
Neatsfoot Oil, pure.....	65c.
Neatsfoot Oil, No. 1.....	65c.
Tallow Oil.....	65c.

TALLOW.

Packers' prime.....	7½ @ 7½
No. 2.....	5½ @ 5½
Edible.....	8 @ 8½
City renderers.....	6½ @ 6½

GREASES.

Brown.....	4½ @ 5½
Yellow.....	4½ @ 5½
White, A.....	6½ @ 7
White, B.....	6 @ 6½
Bone.....	4½ @ 5½

BUTCHERS' OFFALS.

Tallow.....	4½ c.
Bone.....	1c.
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	10c.
Calfskins, under 8 lbs.....	.00c. each

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

New York, August 25, 1902.

Beefs, Cows, C'vls., Sheep, Hogs.

Jersey City.....	2,211	1,068	36,826	5,278
Sixtieth St.....	2,133	121	5,999	3,641
Fortieth St.....	—	—	—	10,627
W. Sh. R. R.	2,005	62	—	631
Leh. Val. R. R.	2,703	—	—	3,087
Balt. & Ohio R. R.	240	—	2,624	—
Scattering.....	—	71	44	—

Totals.....	10,284	183	7,138	43,776
Totals last week.....	9,621	158	7,619	47,350

Live Stock Market.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

New York, August 25, 1902.

Beefs, Cows, C'vls., Sheep, Hogs.

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California hams, smoked, light.....	10% @ 11
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	10% @ 15
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	14% @ 15
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	14% @ 14
Dried beef sets.....	14% @ 18
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	19 @ 20
Smoked shoulders.....	10% @ 11
Pickled bellies, light.....	12% @ 12%
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	11% @ 12
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	18 @ 14%
Fresh pork loins, city.....	14% @ 15

BONES, HOOFs, HAIR AND HORNS

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Hoofs.....	15.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first qual.....	\$280 @ 280

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES

Fresh beef tongue.....	60c to 75c a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	35c to 40c a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	15c to 25c a pair
Calves' liver.....	35c to 50c a piece
Beef kidneys.....	10c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	3c to 4c a piece
Livers, beef.....	50c to 75c a piece
Oxtails.....	7c to 8c a piece
Hearts, beef.....	15c to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef.....	12c a lb.
Tenderloins, beef.....	20c to 30c a lb.
Lamb's fries.....	7c to 8c a piece

BUTCHERS' FAT

Ordinary shop fat.....	3½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	8
Shop bones, per cwt.....	50

OCEAN FREIGHT

Liverpool. Glasgow. Hamburg. Per Ton. Per Ton. Per Ton.	
Canned meats.....	10/ 15/ 12
Oil cake.....	7/ 7/ 8
Bacon.....	10/ 15/ 12
Lard, tierces.....	10/ 15/ 12
Cheese.....	15/ 25/ 2 M
Butter.....	20/ 30/ 2 M
Tallow.....	10/ 15/ 12
Beef, per tierce.....	2/ 3/ 12
Pork, per bbl.....	1/6 2/ 12

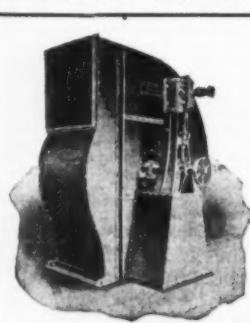
Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large steamer berth terms. Sept., 1/9. Cork for orders,

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS

XXX sheep, per dozen.....	625.50
XX sheep, per dozen.....	6.25
X sheep, per dozen.....	6.25%
Blind Riby sheep.....	6.25
Sheep, ribby.....	6.00
XX lambs, per dozen.....	4.37½
X lambs, per dozen.....	3.25
No. 1 lambs, per dozen.....	2.75
No. 2 lambs, per dozen.....	1.75
Culls, lambs.....	6 75

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per kg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	12 @ 22
Hog, Amer., in tcs. or bbls., per lb., F. O. S.....	42
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., F. O. S.....	42
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	17½
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	16
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	2½ @ 8
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.....	12½
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	8
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	57
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	59
Beef, middles, per lb.....	9 @ 12
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	5½ @ 6
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	3 @ 6



"A B C"
Steel Plate Fans
For HEATING, VENTILATING
AND DRYING. ♦ ♦ ♦

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE NO. 134 A.

The American Blower Co.,
DETROIT, MICH.

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. LONDON.

**FOR DRYING TANKAGE, BLOOD, BONES
AND ALL FERTILIZERS**

The F. D. CUMMER & SON CO.,
CHICAGO, 1230 Masonic Temple

CLEVELAND, O., The Arcade

SPICES

Pepper, Sing., white.....	22½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	13½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	20½
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	15
Pepper, shot.....	15
Allspice.....	7
Coriander.....	3½
Mace.....	42
Whole. Ground.	2½

THE GLUE MARKET

A extra.....	21
1 extra.....	17
1.....	16
1X moulding.....	15
1X.....	14½
1½.....	14
1¾.....	13
1½.....	12
1¾.....	11
1½.....	10
1¾.....	9
2.....	8

FERTILIZER MARKETS.**BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.**

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$19.00 @ \$19.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	22.50 @ 23.50
Nitrate of soda.....	1.85 @ 1.90
Bone black, spent, per ton.....	13.50 @ 13.75
Dried blood, N. Y., 12-13 per cent. ammonium.....	2.25 @ 2.35
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground.....	2.32½ @ 2.45
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	18.00 @ 20.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00 @ 17.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	14.50 @ 15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	14.50 @ 15.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York.....	7.00 @ 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent. ammonium and 15 per cent. bone phosphates.....	22.00 @ 26.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	11.50 @ 15.00
Asotine, per unit, del. N. York.....	2.30 @ 2.35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs. spot.....	2.00 @ 3.00
Sulphate ammonia, gas per 100 lbs., spot.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs. S. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston, per 2,400 lbs.	2.90 @ 3.00
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	6.50 @ 7.75
The same dried.....	3.90 @ 4.00
The same dried.....	4.25 @ 4.50

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$8.95 @ \$9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.60 @ 10.65
Kieserit, future shipments.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store.....	1.88 @ 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.80 @ 1.90
Double manure salt (48@49 per cent., less than 2½ per cent. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.).....	1.09 @ 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.).....	2.06 @ 2.20
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 per cent., per unit, S. F. ....	.39 @ .40

LARDS IN NEW YORK.

Western Steam, 10.00.....	
City Steam, 10.20@10.40.....	
Compound, 7½@8½.....	
Refined, Continent, 10.90.....	
Refined, South America, tcs., 12.00.....	
Refined, South America, kegs, 13.25.....	

HOG MARKETS—AUG. 29.

CHICAGO—Receipts, 26,000; weak; 15 lower; 6.90@7.70.
KANSAS CITY—Receipts, 3,000; 10.15 lower; 7.25@7.50.
OMAHA—Receipts, 4,500; 15@20 lower; 7.00@7.35.
ST. LOUIS—Receipts, 2,500; 10 lower; 7.25@7.75.
INDIANAPOLIS—Receipts, 3,500; slow; 6.50@7.60.
CLEVELAND—Receipts, 25 cars; lower; 7.45@7.65.
EAST BUFFALO—Receipts, 20 cars; slow; 7.40@7.80.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Business in oleo oil during the week under review has been at a standstill, no business whatever being reported from the other side and market extremely quiet. The neutral lard market is equally quiet. The cause of all this is no doubt the fact that butter is plentiful and cheap at this time of the year, and hence less demand for butterine.

The reports at this time of writing about the cotton crop are unfavorable, and hence butter oils are making an advance.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

Special Letter to the National Provision from T. H. White & Co.

The ammoniate market since our last report has been quite active, and at the close shows an advance in both high-grade crushed tankage and blood. We quote: Crushed tankage, 10½@15 per cent., \$23.50@24 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; 10@10 per cent., \$22.50@23 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.95@2 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.20 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9@20 per cent., \$2.42½@10, \$2.45@10 c. a. f. Baltimore.

Foreign sulphate of ammonia prompt to October, \$2.90@2.95; October to January, \$2.90½@2.90½ c. i. f. Baltimore and New York.

Nitrate of soda is stronger the last few days. Near-by arrivals, \$1.87½; January-February, \$1.85; long futures over 1903, \$1.82½.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Aug. 29.—Extra India mess strong, 107s. 6d. Park—Prime mess Western firm, 83s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 57s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., steady, 57s. 6d.; short rib, 18 to 24 lbs., firm, 60s.; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., steady, 58s. 6d.; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., steady, 58s.; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., steady, 58s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 62s. Snoulders—Square, 11 to 13 lbs., firm, 49s. Lard steady, prime Western in tierces, 52s.; American refined in pails 52s. 6d. Butter nominal. Cheese quiet; American finest white, 47s.; American finest colored, 48s. Tallow—Prime city 27s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits quiet, 33s. 9d. Linseed oil dull, 31s. 6d. Petroleum—Refined quiet, 6½d. Rosin—Common 4s. 3d.

The Best Paper Clip Made.

Easy to use
Firm in its grip.
Attractive. Holds papers up to a quarter-inch thick.



Far better thanpins. The handiest time-saver possible for those who wish to keep papers together.

“THE NIAGARA CLIP”

Sample Box 15c. Postpaid.

NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, 123 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.



